Philippine Air Lines is now operating at electronic speed.



Off the ground, Philippine Air Lines operates with jet speed and smooth efficiency on its international flights between Honolulu, San Francisco, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taipei, Sydney and Manila. On the ground, however, operations move even faster, thanks to the airline's recent installation of an NCR 315 computer system.

The NCR 315 stores, sorts out and organizes reports coming in from its main and branch offices at electronic speed. It processes data on sales, flight

schedules, hours logged by crews and planes. It compiles stores and stock levels, overhaul and maintenance costs, payrolls, budgets and forecasts. All this it does instantaneously to provide management with up-to-theminute reports so vital in making prompt, effective decisions. Philippine Air Lines has a long tradition of rendering the best air service in its domestic and international operations. Nothing could be more in keeping with that tradition than the airline's recent installation of the NCR 315.







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TIME LISTINGS

TELEVISION Wednesday, July 12

BOB HOPE PRESENTS THE CHRYSLER THE-ATER (NBC, 9-10 p.m.).* Maximilian Schell, Claire Bloom, Nina Foch and Ralph Bellamy in "A Time to Love," an unsettling drama of a love match thwarted by suspicion. Repeat.

THE STEVE ALLEN COMEDY HOUR (CBS. 10-11 p.m.). In a spooky spoof, Allen & Co. suggest that movie musicals be based on oldtime horror films. Tim Conway, Lou Rawls, Jerry Stiller and Anne Meara help Steve with the ghost songs.

Thursday, July 13 SUMMER FOCUS (ABC, 10-11 p.m.). "I Am A Soldier," John Secondari's excellent documentary, follows Captain Theodore S. Danielson as he leads Company A, 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment in combat against the Viet Cong. Repeat.

Saturday, July 15
BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
(ABC, 10:30 to noon). The final round of the 96th British Open, live via satellite from the Royal Liverpool Golf Club at Hoylake, with everyone gunning for De-fending Champion—and U.S. Open Kingpin-Jack Nicklaus.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES (NBC. 9-11:15 p.m.). Deborah Kerr, a widowed Red Cross volunteer, and William Holden, a tough Marine commander with no use for do-gooders, fight their own war-time battle on Guadalcanal in The Proud and the Protane (1956), Repeat.

Sunday, July 16 CAMERA THREE (CBS, 11-11:30 a.m.). "This Is the Rill Speaking," an impressionistic one-act play for six voices, about small-town life in the Ozarks.

MEET THE PRESS (NBC, 1-1:30 p.m.). Roy Wilkins, the executive director of the N.A.A.C.P., discusses the latest eruptions of racial violence around the U.S.

Tuesday, July 18 CBS NEWS SPECIAL (CBS, 10-11 p.m.).
"How Israel Won the War," an hour-byhour account of the six-day "lightning war" and the events leading to it. Mike Wallace and General S.L.A. Marshall will view battle zones and discuss the war with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Army Chief of Staff Yitzhak Rabin

NET PLAYHOUSE (shown on Fridays). The Victorians: The Ticket-of-Leave Man. Barrie Ingham plays a young Lancashireman who falls victim to a London crook, is wrongly accused of forgery and sent to jail. Free again on a "ticket-of-leave" for good behavior, he sets out to track the crook and settle accounts.

THEATER

Summer festivals have become a staple of the theatrical scene, and Shake-speare is a staple of summer festivals. Sometimes, the Bard shares the boards with other playwrights, but most often he plays alone.

NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, New York City. The outdoor theater in Central Park will be the scene of King John,

* All times E.D.T.

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July 5-July 29, and Titus Andronicus, Aug. 2-Aug. 26, Ben Jonson is getting a hearing with his Volpone, performed on a mobile unit around the five boroughs until Aug. 19.

AMERICAN SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL Stratford, Conn. Morris Carnovsky is Shylock in The Merchant of Venice: Cyril Ritchard doubles as Oberon and Bottom in A Midsummer Night's Dream; Maria Tucci plays the title role of Jean Anouilh's Antigone until Sept. 10. Macbeth joins the repertory July 25.

STRATFORD FESTIVAL, Stratford, Ontario. Until Oct. 14, Canadians and visitors will get a taste of Russian humor in Nikolai Gogol's The Government Inspector, with The Merry Wives of Windsor providing the Anglo-Saxon comedy, Richard III, played by Alan Bates, represents a some-what darker strain. On July 31, Christopher Plummer appears as Antony, with Zoe Caldwell as his Cleopatra. A new play, James Reaney's Colours in the Dark, de-

FESTIVAL, Niagara-on-the-Lake, SHAW Ontario. G.B.S. comes into his own here, with Arms and the Man until July 15, and Major Barbara from Aug. 16 through Sept. 10. Maugham's The Circle will be performed July 19 through Aug. 12.

CHAMPLAIN SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, Burlington, Vt. Love's Labor's Lost, King Lear, Henry IV, Part I will be playing in repertory until Sept. 23.

COLORADO SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, Boulder, Colo. A Midsummer Night's Dream, Henry VI. Part 1, and Titus Andronicus.

Aug. 5 through Aug. 20. MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, Shakespeare in the streets. From July 14 until Sept. 3, A Midsummer Night's Dream and Twelfth

Night will be played at 22 locations throughout the Twin Cities. SAN DIEGO SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, in its 18th year, will present Twelfth Night, All's

Well That Ends Well and Othello, from a replica of the 16th century Globe Theater, until Sept. 10. Musicians, tumblers, dancers and madrigal singers entertain before each performance OREGON SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL, Ashland,

Ore., is one of the oldest on the continent. To celebrate its 27th season, it presents Antony and Cleopatra, Pericles, The Taming of the Shrew and Richard III. on a rotating basis from July 22 through Sept. 10.

RECORDS

Instrumental

IVES: PIANO SONATA NO. I (1902-1910) (RCA Victor). Charles Ives was such a rebel that his music bears little resemblance to the placid mainstream of turn-of-the-century American sounds. Yet, as demonstrated in this intriguing recording of his First Piano Sonata, he is no composer to snoot. The work is raw, unpolished, sometimes uproariously funny; its New World vigor and intelligence cannot help being appealing. Pianist William Masselos imparts the work's spirit with appropriate improvisational candor. PETER SERKIN: BARTÓK: PIANO CONCER-

TOS NOS. 1 AND 3 (RCA Victor). It requires tremendous energy to beat out Bartók's spooky rhythms on a piano, and 19vear-old Peter Serkin spares not an ounce of vigorous intensity. But not all of the album's music is composed of harsh explosions of frenetic percussion; the "night music" in the Third Concerto was in-

A great new camera takes the guesswork out of fine photography!

(New Honeywell Pentax Spotmatic camera measures light precisely for perfectly exposed pictures)

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It guides you infallibly, within the limits of film and available light, from the simplest situations to the most difficult and challenging conditions: severe backlighting, extreme telephoto, high contrast, low light levels, wild filters, ultra-closeups. And it does it all automatically.

You also save time and film because you can forget about taking extra shots "just to make sure." You are sure on every picture. You are sure of a quality of results simply unattainable by 98% of the cameras in use today, "automatic" or not!

Here's how it works. The Spotmatic's unique cadminus uslified meter measures the light coming through the taking aperture of the lens. It reads the light from the in-focus image on the ground glass, which corresponds exactly to the image at the film plane. (There are cameras, selling for up to \$500, which read the image formed by the lens at full aperture. But these cameras merely estimate the light for the cameras merely estimate the light for the approximate when compared to the precision of the Spotmatic.)

Fast, foolproof operation. When you load your Spotmatic, you set the film's ASA number (from ASA 20 to 1600) in the

window of the shutter speed disl, automatically calibrating the exposure system. Then you set your shutter speed, focus and flip the meter switch to the "on" position. By turning the diaphragm ring, the meter needle you'll see in the view-finder is centered and you're set to shoot. Without removing your eye from the view-finder to the property of the property of the proting of the property of the proting of the property of the proting of the property of the proting of the property of the protery of the property of the property of the property of the protery of the protery of the property of the property of the property of the protery of th

Today, the Spotmatic towers over every other 35mm single-lens reflex camera. It costs \$249,50 with 55mm f/1.8 lens, or \$289.50 with optional 50mm f/1.4 lens, It is, without a doubt, one of the four or five finest cameras in the world.

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Cooper really has the say)



Mr. Goober? He's not in. Man you want to see is Finn.

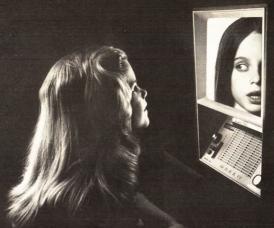


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DOT GIRLS A Dictaphone Office Service. spired by the bird and insect sounds of Asheville, N.C., where Bartók sketched out the music during a visit in 1944. Conduc-tor Seiji Ozawa, 31, matches Serkin's youthful sympathy with Bartók's still-new

E. POWER BIGGS PLAYS THE HISTORIC OR-GANS OF EUROPE/SWITZERLAND (Columbia). A tour through nearly 900 years of musi-Domini, in plainsong style, to J. S. Bach's sophisticated Prelude and Fugue in B Minor. Appropriately enough, the vast range of compositions are played on ancient and venerable Swiss instruments: the oldest resides in the church of Notre-Dame-de-Valère in Sion, Switzerland, and was built around 1390. The elegant simplicity of old organ music underscores the fallacy that complications must mean progress.

TCHAIKOVSKY: VIOLIN CONCERTO IN D MAJOR (Melodiya-Angel). An extraordinary father-son act: David Oistrakh, 58, conducts the Moscow Philharmonic, while his son Igor, 35, fiddles. David, long considered one of the world's great violinists, now proves himself, after only five years on the podium, a conductor of major talent, while young Igor shows every indication of keeping the Oistrakh name in the annals of superior violinists. Together, they exploit every nuance in Tchaikovsky's eternally popular concerto, an ex-ercise in wild conversation between the persistent, articulate voice of the violin and the rumbling, colorful orchestra.

PROKOFIEV: CONCERTO NO. 2 IN G MI-NOR; SIBELIUS: CONCERTO IN D MINOR (RCA Victor). Itzhak Perlman, the 21-year-old Israeli violinist, has already made an impressive name for himself in the concert circuit. This is his recording debut, and it confirms his growing prestige. He manages to make Prokofiev's percussive, rather frantic concerto sing, and his considerate understanding of Sibelius' darkly sad Romanticism is powerful. Conductor Erich Leinsdorf's Boston Symphony gives Perlman rich support.

MOZART: FANTASIA AND SONATA IN C MINOR AND SONATA NO. 8 IN A MINOR (Westminster). Daniel Barenboim, the peripatetic Israeli prodigy who, at 24, travels all over the world meeting the insatiable demand for recitals, plays three of the most brilliant, and saddest, of Mozart's works for the piano. The album offers thing to cheer about.

CINEMA

YOU ONLY LIVE TWICE. Sean Connery is back as Agent 007, this time blowing up a S.P.E.C.T.R.E. haunt hidden in the crater of a Japanese volcano. But the Bonds —which have grossed \$125 million to date -are beginning to tarnish a bit around their gilt edges

THE DIRTY DOZEN. A tough film about a misfit World War II major (Lee Marvin) who trains a squad of case-hardened criminals and psychopaths for a suicidal mis-

sion behind enemy lines

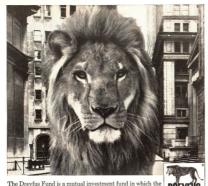
TO SIR, WITH LOVE. Sidney Poitier in the role of an engineer-turned-teacher in a London slum school. The interim job becomes a dedication to turning hippies and chinnies into grownups.

THE DRIFTER. Director Alex Matter and Photographer Steve Winsten make the ordinary something to celebrate in this fragile film about a young vagabond. A GUIDE FOR THE MARRIED MAN, Walter

Matthau, as a suburban husband looking



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for greener grasses and keener lasses, proves that the person who plays the common man must be an uncommon actor

BAREFOOT IN THE PARK. Author Neil Simon has taken a plot as bland as a po-tato, sliced it into thin bits—and made it as hard to resist as potato chips. Jane Fonda, Robert Redford and Mildred Natwick are as crisp as the script.

BOOKS

Best Reading

THE WOBBLIES, by Patrick Renshaw. The rise and fall of the Industrial Workers of the World as seen by a British scholar. There is a fine cast of anarchists and eccentrics, many of whom died at the hands of lynch mobs but not before saving a

THE SAILOR FROM GIBRALTAR, by Marguerite Duras. An early novel that tells a shaggy-dog story about a mysterious woman, rich and beautiful, who roams the seven seas looking for a long-lost lover.

SELECTED LETTERS OF DYLAN THOMAS, edited by Constantine FitzGibbon. This careful sampling of the letters of the tragic poet-genius contains some of his best prose and proves that in his heart he was far less irresponsible than his outrageous behavior indicated.

A PRELUDE: LANDSCAPES, CHARACTERS
AND CONVERSATIONS FROM THE EARLIER YEARS OF MY LIFE, by Edmund Wilson. The critic's early career as a wide-ranging man of letters, as well as the end of the cozy, pre-1914 world he grew up in, are both reflected in this fascinating memoir

HAROLD NICOLSON: THE WAR YEARS, 1939-1945, VOL. II OF DIARIES AND LETTERS, edited by Nigel Nicolson. Author-Politician Nicolson's gossipy jottings not only give a crisp and sharp picture of embattled Britain, but establish him as a brilliant Boswell to his age and peers. SNOW WHITE, by Donald Barthelme. The

old fairy tale gets a dizzy and often fun-ny retelling in an oddball and very contemporary idiom. As Snow White puts it: "Oh, I wish there were some words in the world that were not the words I always hear." She gets her wish.

Best Sellers

FICTION

- The Arrangement, Kazan (1 last week) The Eighth Day, Wilder (2)
- 3. The Chosen, Potok (5)
- 4. The Plot, Wallace (4)
 5. Washington, D.C., Vidal (3)
 6. Rosemary's Baby, Levin (6) 7. Tales of Manhattan, Auchincloss (8) 8. The Secret of Santa Vittoria,
- 9. Capable of Honor, Drury (10)

10. Fathers, Gold NONFICTION

- 1. The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell (2) Everything But Money, Levenson (1)
- 3. The Death of a President,
- 4. Edgar Cayce: The Sleeping Prophet,
- 5. Anyone Can Make a Million, Shulman Madame Sarah, Skinner (5) Games People Play, Berne (6)
- By-Line: Ernest Hemingway, White, ed. A Man Called Lucy, Accocc and
- 10. At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends, Fisenhower

TIME, JULY 14, 1967



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LETTERS

Hep to the Hips

Sir: Once again TIME has done a com

mendable job in dealing with today's youth in the cover story "The Hippies" [July 7].

TIME "told it like it is" without shaking a didactic finger at the hippies.

EDWIN KAPINOS

Ludlow, Mass

Sir: Write what you will about the hippies. They are a repugnant, repulsive, nauseating, filthy, immoral, and utterly useless glob of humanity serving absolutely no purpose.

WILLIAM C. HELLER

Sir: The hippies have not dropped out of American society; they've dropped in and have tried to make this society a better consociation to live in free from hate and violence,

RUTH FRISCH

Manhattan

Sir: The hippies, who so obviously work hard to say to hell with the world, are deliberately inviting the same reaction from the world. I realized long ago that the world half expected me and that it was up to me to lit in. I haven't quite made it, but I don't think it is at all bright to

DUANE WOODWORTH JOHNSON Washington, D.C.

Sir: In your excellent story you failed to note that the new psychedelic, STP, was named after the effects it produces—serenity, tranquillity, and peace.

MICHAEL WOODS

Dunkirk, N.Y.

Sir: Yes, but would you want your daughter to marry one?

CURTIS PRENDERGAST

Paris

Rhetoric & Restraint

Sir: TIME's coverage of the summit meeting [June 30] was remarkably balanced and perceptive.

The Russian failure to back rhetoric with substantive help at cruical points has also been well illustrated in the Congo quagmire, which since July 1960 has threatened to draw in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. as direct adversaries. Each time considerable Russian involvement was needed to give Soviet clients a chance at success, the Communists backed down. This has been a pattern from the fall of

Lumumba to the failure of the 1965 rebel groups. The Soviets have encouraged only so long as they could avoid massive

only so long as they could avoid massive direct intervention.

The Soviet record offers both hope and warning. So long as such restraint prevails, a real confrontation of superpowers

warning, so tong as sign restrain prevails, a real confrontation of superpowers may be avoided. But if the Russians begin to feel cornered—to regard thenselves as being pushed around too much by superior American reversed, with full creasing peril to world safety. Similar American restraint in areas of current or potential conflict can help avert a tragic showdown.

Frank Hamsher

Sir: In "The Uneven Record of Soviet Diyou accurately point out that the U.S.S.R. is torn between acting in its rational self-interest or for the advance-ment of some theoretical Communist world ideal. Perhaps a story Uneven Record of American Diplomacy would be in order next, for we face the same problem: to act in our self-interest or to further some ideal image of ourselves as leaders of the free world, whatwisely did our best to keep the conflict local, not part of the East-West confrontation. In Viet Nam, we emphasize the role of Chinese and Russian Communists to justify our own position, despite the fact that the aid provided by more than 400,-000 troops far outweighs any material help from the Communists.

It should also be noted that a pragmatic nation can deal reasonably with another nation, but if two ideological nations confront each other, become entrenched and are unable to retreat, the result can be terrible. As long as there is "overwhelming U.S. commitment to South support its commitment to the other ways to be confirmed to the charge we must be thankful indeed that Russia is not thus committed.

C. PAUL MINIFIE Martinsville, N.J.

The Human Condition

Sir: After devoting several months of m sabbatical to many aspects of structural ism. I pounced gleefully on your Essa on Claude Lévi-Strauss [June 30], equippe to gloat over the mistakes I thought would inevitably find. Alas! Quelle magni fique synthèse!

ALFRED R. DESAUTELS, S.J.

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i	sidera

Sir. Lévi-Strauss may say so, but humansim has not fiaide, unless one expects a philosophy to make instant utopia. But huminism in its various forms—Confucian, minism in its various forms—Confucian, phers, etc.—has pointed a way forward. Serie and Remangies like Bertrand Rusself and Julian Huxley and Durant and Surfer and Remanque pack more weight sorter and Remanque pack more weight sorter and remanque pack more weight er. So do recent humanists such as Smatvary and afforce and Schweitzer. And look at the not inconsiderable progress of edact of the progress of the confusion of the progress of ed-more particular such particular such as the prosent of humanism.

TERTIUS CHANDLER Berkeley, Calif.

...

Honestly, Abel

Sir. Connecticut's Senator Ribicoff protests that he did not vote expediently on the Dodd issue [June 30]. His mall was 2 to 1 against Dodd. Connecticut newspaces of the protest of the p

The junior Senator, forgiving the smirch, would embrace and redeem. Ninely-two Senators, having tortured Dodd into shod-dy sobbing, were going to kick him when he was down. Only brave, urbane, above-the-battle, compassionate, honest-to-Dodd Abe would care for the man who had fallen amongst so many thieves, and put him on his donkey and haul him to the near-cest polling booth.

est poining coots.

No, Senator Ribicoff didn't vote expediently. We may take him at his word.

But he likewise didn't vote responsibly.

PAUL A. REYNOLDS

PAUL A. REYNOLDS Professor of Philosophy

Middletown, Conn.

Baleful Tale

Sir: "The Rich Get Richer" [June 30], your story about Government payments in excess of \$1,000,000 to this and four other companies, is a balanced account of Senator Williams' speech. But the Senator did not know that the type of cotton produced in the San Joaquin Valleylus Acala 4-42 (now SJ-1), is not in surply.

but is instead in demand.

Our counsel, Thomas Greer, appeared before the House Committee on Agricultone of the House Committee on Agriculwas being draiffed, and asked that "any farmer who wishes to grow Acala 4-42 without acceage limitation be permitted or the state of the Agricultural Committee of the Green's request been heeded, the U.S. and the economy would have gained a considerable quantity of a cotton of which there is shortage rather than surplus. The approximately one out of every ten acres. We would prefer that the program of Government payments be terminated and have this bed one, the Government must also

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Pinmanship.



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sole function: to lower your costs. Call your Phoenix independent agent or broker for more information on "Green Light" insurance. A special brand of insurance that hits problems right on the button.



terminate its uneconomic and indefensible restriction on production of cotton fibers that are in demand

C. EVERETTE SALYER

President Salver Land Company Corcoran, Calif.

Too Much Credit

Sir: As an alumnus of Yale and a junior faculty member for five years (until 1966), delighted with your cover story [June 23] on President Brewster.

While it is doubtless true that the university has become a more exciting place during his four-year tenure, you give too much direct credit to him for some innova tions. The decision to eliminate the B.E. degree and replace the engineering school with a department of engineering and applied science was taken during the years of President Griswold's administration, though it was in large part imple-mented after his death. The equally new idea of permitting undergraduates a wider choice of courses outside their major field evolved after several months of study by the undergraduate course-of-study com-mittee, of which I was then a member, All committee meetings were attended by Georges May, dean of the undergraduate college, who was an early enthusiastic backer of the plan and to whom the ma-ior credit for its eventual acceptance is due. In contrast, Brewster was originally skeptical, fearing with some justification that it might lead science students to avoid the liberal arts completely, and liberal arts students to neglect the sciences. However, his pragmatic spirit prevailed and he agreed to a trial.

Finally, in fairness to both Yale and Harvard, I should state that it was never obvious to me that professors at one of the institutions were either more or less "research oriented," as you state, than at the other. The ideal professor sought by all great universities is (and should be) the scholar-teacher, the man who can contribute to his field as well as commu-nicate knowledge of that field to others. It is obviously difficult to populate a majority of any faculty with such ideal professors. But both Yale and Harvard continue to strive to that end and, in my view, with approximately the same degree of success.

WILLIAM A. BLANPIED New Delhi

Not That Slaphappy

Sir: I am grateful for the good things you print about Harvard University Press and me [July 7].

But there are at least four errors in But there are at least rour errors in your brief treatment. Mr. Conant's negative stand regarding the Press was taken in 1943, not 1947; no president could have been more welcoming or helpful than he was on my arrival in Cambridge in 1947. Our bestseller (Harvard Dictionary of Music) has sold approximately 150,000 co ies in hard binding, rather than 100,000. I did not say that a university press should publish "as many books as it can without losing its shirt"; my phrasing included the two highly important adjectives "good, scholarly" before the "books." And your statement that Harvard's yearly sub statement that Harvard's yearly subsidy is \$300,000 is simply untrue. This Press has no annual subsidy. The income from our Belknap Fund Endowment is the only substantial financial help we receive, and that income is far less than the fantastic amount stated.

The life of a Harvard University Press director is indeed a happy one; but it is

by no means as carefree and slaphappy as a couple of your errors would suggest THOMAS J. WILSON Director

Harvard University Press

Cambridge, Mass. Flickering Nova

Sir: If Florida's new Nova University [June 30] is striving to become the M.I.T. of the South, it would do well to consider changing its name. Webster defines nova as "a star that suddenly increases its light output tremendously and then fades away to its former obscurity in a few months

HOWARD B. ALTMAN

University of Florida Gainesville, Fla.

Dry Aves

Sir: I admit that "Camel Crusade" [July 71 was amusing. After a long dry spell it was good to see mention of our party in your publication once more

You suggest that our delegates were a group of shawl rustlers. Actually, there were a number of children and young adults present. I am an oldtimer of 34

The reasons for our convening so early The reasons for our convening so early and our votes decreasing nationally are one and the same. Unfair election laws have kept all minor parties off the ballot in many states. Ohio and California each require more than 500,000 signatures on petitions in return for the privilege of not voting Democrat or Republican.

In spite of these laws we expect to be on the ballot in 15 to 20 states in 1968 and to poll our best presidential vote in decades. Besides the three Prohibition winners since Repeal whom you mention, many others have been elected in Kansas and Indiana in this period, and at least

six hold local office now in Maine. EARL F. DODGE

Prohibition National Committee Kalamazoo, Mich

But What'll | Tell Poppa?

Sir: About your groovy story on the Monterey Pop Festival June 30]: Now that I've made TIME for the first time, I have to send my mother and father a copy in Johannesburg, South Africa, where I come from. I know they will be as proud as I was. Of course, my father is a perfec-tionist. He would probably have wanted to see our last name spelled correctly. I keep telling him, Poppa, with our last name, you can't demand perfection. HUGH MASEKELA

Beverly Hills

nn. Rockerley Courte, New York, NY, 1000.

Then Dec also published Lury, Fourton, Stourns Labourd States and Lury Labourd Lury. Engineering the Court of the States and Lury Engineering The States and Lury Engineering Published Courtering The Published Courtering C



Ted, you're a real sport."







Johnnie Walker Red, so smooth it's the world's largest-selling Scotch.



Holy Toledo. What a car! Drives smooth. Plays rough!

Toledo did it...built 'Jeep' ruggedness into a "go anywhere" sports car! Look at those jaunty lines and bucket seats. And that continental spare. It's something else! Make it as sporty as you like. Add hot, new V-6 with automatic transmission: sports console: automatic top; power brakes; even airconditioning!

Teamed up with these features is the adventure and safety of 'Jeep' 4wheel drive. Flip a lever-at any speed -and you've got twice the traction, twice the action going for you. Leave to drive it to believe it! See your 'Jeep' the roads behind. Prowl places no dealer. Check the Yellow Pages. other sportscar would dare go!

Besides the 'Jeepster' Convertible there's a whole new family of rugged 'Jeepster Commando' models to choose from. Station wagon Roadster, Pick-up, All in a win

choice of colors. All racy... rugged ... rarin' to go! Smooth ride? Bold performance? You've got



Pr. Family of fun cars

TIME

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James R. Shepley ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

A letter from the PUBLISHER James R. Shepley

AS publisher of TIME, the Weekly Newsmagazine, I would like to introduce a colleague-the publisher of TIME International. His name is Ralph Davidson, and his particular responsibility is to organize and supervise the circulation, distribution and advertising of TIME's international editions. It is a newly created position, which Davidson has held since the beginning of this year. It reflects the growing size and importance of these editions, which now

have a worldwide weekly circulation

of nearly 1,000,000 and advertising

revenues of more than \$18 million. The largest in the group is TIME Canada, which sells 350,000 copies a week, an increase of 75% in the last decade. Printed in Montreal, it offers the full editorial content of TIME U.S., plus four pages of Canadian news written and edited by a Canadian staff. Our other international editions, each with its own regional advertising areas, are: Atlantic, printed in Paris; Latin America, printed in Atlanta but soon to move to Panama; Asia, in Tokyo; South Pacific, in Melbourne and Auckland. They are produced with foreign ads by photographing the text of the U.S. edition and flying the film to the various overseas printing plants.

The growth of the South Pacific edition has been especially heartening to TIME. In 1932, we sold 76 magazines a week in Australia and 22 in New Zealand, all of them copies of the U.S. edition, which took about four weeks to get there by boat. In 1946, when TIME International was created, the new Pacific edition went to 3,600 Australians and 900 New Zealanders. Today our circulation in Australia is 74,000 and in New Zea-



PUBLISHER DAVIDSON

land is 30,000. This week Publisher Davidson begins a tour of both countries to visit our printing plants and advertising offices and, above all, to meet as many of our readers and friends as possible.

Ralph Davidson, 39, was born in Santa Fe, N. Mex., and grew up in Los Angeles, graduating with an A.B. in international relations from Stanford University in 1950. He joined Time Inc. four years later. After various jobs in the advertising-sales field, he became our European advertising director in 1962. His present job, and that of TIME International, was defined some years ago by Henry R. Luce: "To put into the hands of anyone who wishes to read it, wherever in the world he may be, a copy of the unexpurgated standard edition of TIME in English, not later than the date of issue.

The aim is occasionally frustrated by political censorship. At present, TIME is kept out of much of the Middle East. For five years the magazine was prohibited in Indonesia, but that ban was happily lifted ten months ago. Since we had maintained a list of our subscribers there, we immediately resumed sending them their copies. Fortunately, such problems do not arise in Australia or New Zealand, where Publisher Davidson and all of us hope for continued, expanding demand and

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TIME, JULY 14, 1967

FOUNCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE



E. W. Ferris, Vice President, Roytype (Division of Litton Industries), West Hartford, Conn. Roytype makes ribbons and carbon for typewriters and business machines.

"When we centralized warehousing, we lost business because we couldn't fill orders received by mail fast enough," says Mr. Ferris. "Then a phone company man showed us how to cover the country economically by long Distance.

"We use WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service), for which we pay a flat monthly charge no matter haw many calls we make within the specified area. Results: By waging a carefully Johaned telephone campaign, lost accounts have been regained. 70% of our orders are obtained by Long Distance, and they're usually filled within 72 hours. And customers are impressed that such a large company would call reaularly for their orders."

Why don't you take a new look at Long Distance?
Call your Bell Telephone Business
Office. Ask that our Communications
Consultant get in touch with you.

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n n li ti w si d

TIME

July 14, 1967 Vol. 90, No. 2

THE NATION

THE CONGRESS

Aidsummer Soundings

Out of Washington last week reamed scores of U.S. Congressmen, ome bent on fishing and swimming, nost with a different objective. Faning out toward Bangor and Balboa, nternational Falls and Corpus Chris-, they were hoping to find out what as on their constituents' minds and niff the air back home during a tenay recess that ends this week. At ourth of July parades and picnics, t backyard barbecues and Little League all games, the Congressmen spent ng hours talking-and listening. hat they discovered was a pleasant immertime surface, and beneath it me serious anxieties

It often takes some probing to bring ne anxieties up. In Texas, where we be could be a considered to the control of the contro

implications but because it will cost the community \$30 million a year in local income.

Casualties & Taxes. But the deeper concerns came out. Viet Nam remains the overriding worry. Most Americans seem resigned to the war; few are enthusiastic about it. Democratic Senator Abraham Ribicoff estimated that his Connecticut aviary contains "about 15% doves and as many hawks," with the rest "basically in agreement with the President's policy," Nebraska's Republican Senator Roman Hruska found impatience and anger over the "almost constantly increasing casualty lists," but discerned neither a desire to pull out nor a consensus for a quick victory at any cost.

sawaia u Decentral de la constanta de la const

or it might be possibly as high as 10%. Like ordinary men. Congressmen have something of a tendency to hear the best of the property of the control of the

Siart, would not be erippled by culbacks.

In Washington, similarly, Democratic Senator Warren Magnuson said he found the voters less concerned over higher taxes than whether enough money was going into raising Amertican control of the control of the control of the control of the control incomplete suffering the penalty of prosperity." he says, "worrying about transit, pollution, and how to

handle the people." Particularly promis-

ing to Magnuson is the new Puget

seen. Some even sought assurances

that the best of them, such as Head



TEXAS' YARBOROUGH



IOWA'S CULVER



CALIFORNIA'S VAN DEERLIN

Sound Area Air-Pollution-Control Group, set up by the state legislature

Flags & Fire Bombs. Race relations remain a paramount concern, but a good number of Americans seemed as reluctant to confront the issue as did Congress during the first six months of its session. Though Cincinnati has already suffered nearly a week of destructive Negro rioting this year, for example, Republican Brown found his constituents as much disturbed by flag burnings as they were by "black power" fire bombs. But Detroit's able Democratic Congressman John Conyers Jr., himself a Negro, detected a growing impatience that is characteristic of the ghetto dweller in a dozen U.S. cities. "Bitterness." said Conyers, "is heaped on bitterness" by congressional slowness in meeting Negro demands. Congress intends to Congressman Daniel E. Button was disturbed to find that "Congress is in generally low repute," attributed it to the fact that "Congress does a bad public relations job. There is widespread feeling that lately it has been doing a bad job, period-not exactly a ringing cheer to follow a man back to work in Washington.

Proper Judgments. In a sense, the complaints reflect what President Johnson told the delegates at the National Convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Baltimore last month, "It is good," said the President, "that we have a system where we can freely talk about what is wrong because when we have the proper information, we make the proper judgments." Not just like that, of course,

but more often than not-and sooner

or later, which is the hope, and rec-

dling of the Mideast crisis and of his meeting with Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin Equally encouraging to the President

were the nice things being said about him by many of the same Democratic Governors who seemed ready to disown him only six months ago. Making a brief appearance at a meeting of 17 of the nation's 25 Democratic Governors a fortnight ago in St. Louis, Johnson heard assurances of party harmony and political support in '68. "What they said was music to my ears," he declared. Of the 17 Governors, only Georgia's Lester Maddox and Louisiana's John J. McKeithen declined to pledge their support for next year. The others were clearly convinced that Johnson is trying to do something about their problems; they like his assignment of Florida's former Governor Farris Bryant to formulate ways of improving federalstate relations.

Cruel & Inhuman, In a buoyant mood, Johnson wheeled a brown and white Ford station wagon around the ranch, and an 18-ft. speedboat around Lake Lyndon B. Johnson. At the July 4 christening of his grandson Patrick Lyndon in St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church near the ranch, the President watched the boy being passed from one relative to another during a picture-taking session, quipped: "This is unconstitutional. It's cruel and inhuman treatment." Afterward, the President and Lady Bird flew to Texarkana for the funeral of Representative Wright Patman's wife, then made a sentimental journey to Lady Bird's birthplace at Karnack, 50 miles to the south.

Back at the ranch, the President registered a complaint about his grandson. Often, while driving around, he radioed the guest house where Luci and Sonin-Law Pat were tending the baby. When Lyn was awake, Johnson would drop by for a visit-but usually the baby was asleep. Grumbled the President: "I can't remember Luci and Lynda sleeping that much."



Samples to savor and promises of support.

cope with the malcontents on its return with an anti-riot bill aimed at such agitators as Black Power Leaders Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, who openly incite disorder,

In every constituency, there was talk of congressional corruption. Legislators found a strong desire for some reasonably effective ethics code for both Houses. Kentucky's Republican Senator Thruston Morton was often asked by his border-state constituents about the cases of New York City's Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who was "excluded" from the House for misconduct, and Connecticut's Senator Thomas Dodd, who for his misdeeds suffered a vote of censure. So was San Diego's Democratic Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin. "I get quite a few questions whether the Senate dealt as firmly as it should have with Dodd," said Van Deerlin, "and whether its action lends substance to Powell's charge that there is a difference between black and white treatment. New York's upstate Republican

THE PRESIDENCY Music to His Ears

Few things in this world appeal more to Lyndon Johnson than driving around his Texas ranch in an air-conditioned car with a sheaf of favorable publicopinion polls in his pocket. Last week

the President was really living.

It has been some time since Johnson has been able to whip out a poll, thrust it under the nose of some startled diplomat or newsman and brandish it as evidence of his popularity. Down at the ranch, he was able to savor two samplings, one taken by Gallup before the President's Glassboro summit meetings, another by Louis Harris afterward, which showed a sharp increase in his ratings. Gallup gave him a 1% edge over Michigan's Republican Governor George Romney-though he trailed Romney by 9% less than four months ago. Harris showed him leading both Romney and former Vice President Richard Nixon by a 56-to-44 margin. His renewed popularity unquestionably reflected approval of his low-keyed han-

AGRICULTURE

On the Pronas

Let me introduce myself. I'm Orville Freeman, the man on the end of the pitchfork.

There is more than facetiousness in the way that the Secretary of Agriculture greets many of his audiences. Orville Freeman gave John Kennedy some timely support at the Democratic convention in 1960, and when he was beaten for re-election as Governor of Minnesota, J.F.K. gave him the questionable consolation of becoming Secretary of Agriculture. In the years since, the durable Freeman has been impaled repeatedly, but never fatally, on the prongs of one sharp controversy after another: crop controls, immense commodity surpluses, the Billie Sol Estes scandal, falling farm income, rising food prices. This week, when Freeman testifies before poverty subcommittees of both the House and the Senate, he will be lucky if he can avoid yet another pitched battle.

Lingering Hunger, The subcommittees are understandably perplexed about why, despite U.S. agricultural abundance and food-relief programs, some Americans still go hungry. It was the Senate group, chaired by Pennsylvania Democrat Joseph Clark, that visited the Mississippi Delta in April and reported "emergency" hunger conditions. The following month, in a survey commissioned by the Field Foundation, a team of physicians examined more than 600 Mississippi Negro children and found "obvious evidence of severe malnutrition." Two weeks ago. Freeman undertook his own "look, learn and listen" excursion to Mississippi and Alabama as part of a four-state tour to study rural problems. His conclusion: while progress is being made in food distribution and other programs, very real hardship exists. "Our job," he said, "is to reach every American with an adequate diet. The food is available. The machinery to get it to them is becoming increasingly effective."

Then why does hunger hang on? Some of those who face malnutrition -or even starvation-simply do not understand how to use existing programs, says Freeman. Others, especially rural Negroes in the Deep South, are victims of the indifference and prejudice of local officials who, according to the six Field Foundation doctors, use programs "selectively, politically, and with obvious racial considerations in mind." Some Southern Negroes even contend that whites in certain Black Belt counties are consciously plotting to starve Negroes into Northern exile.

Despite his reputation for short-fused pugnacity, ex-Marine Freeman tries to be coolly diplomatic on this score. He saw "no conspiracy," he said, but rather a growing sense of responsibility among white officials. One factor making Freeman so soft-spokenly cautious is the virtual control of Southerners over both the Senate and House agriculture committees. Another is the fact that the \$195 million bill extending the Food Stamp Act was saved from a crippling amendment in the House last month by just eleven votes. Freeman obviously hopes to accomplish more by wooing Southern Congressmen than by warring with them.

Stamps & Surpluses. The fact that Freeman is under fire for the shortcomings of federal food programs is ironic. It was the Secretary of Agriculture who prodded the Government in 1961 to launch a pilot food-stamp project and in 1964 to push a full-scale program through a Congress that was not entirely convinced of its need. Under the scheme, low-income families can stretch their dollars by buying from authorized banks food stamps that are worth far more at the retail counter than the original purchase price. The amount of stamps they may buy depends chiefly on family size and income. In 1966, eligible families paid \$148 million to buy stamps that were good for \$231 million worth of groceries.

Food stamps, together with an older program of free distribution of 15 surplus foodstuffs (including canned chopped meat, lard, peanut butter, nonfat dry milk and, later this month, butter and cheese), now benefit 5,100,000 people in 2,000 counties and cities. Yet hundreds of the nation's poorest localities have elected not to participate in either program. Even where the foodstamp program is operating, some families are so poor that they lack the few dollars needed to buy them. Last month Freeman cut food-stamp prices for the

ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK

The opposition direction from Dad.

lowest income group in Mississippi (under \$30 per month, including some penniless families that do not qualify for welfare because of quirks in the state law), will soon make the reduction nationwide. To buy stamps that can be redeemed for \$72 worth of food, for example, a family of six will pay \$3 under the new rates rather than \$12

Sordid Mess. Hunger has traditionally concerned Agriculture Secretaries less than production and prices. Though net farm income last year reached a 19year high and per-capita farm income has risen roughly 40%, to \$1,700, during Freeman's tenure, few farmers gave Washington any credit for their prosperity. This year, with earnings off 6%, the Administration is reaping the blame. Since Freeman took over, a bulging commodity surplus has been halved, thanks largely to increased foreign sales and diversion of cropland to other uses. Yet he has been hotly criticized by many disillusioned farmers for taking too much land out of production. At 49, Freeman is one of the remaining four holdovers from Kennedy's orig-

inal Cabinet.* He was well aware when he took the Agriculture appointment that his Republican predecessor, Ezra Taft Benson, considered the department a "monster" and a "sordid mess." Benson stuck it out for eight years nonetheless, and Freeman, despite constant rumors that he is about to resign or be fired, has only 18 months to go to tie that record. At a recent press conference, he jocularly noted that nobody had asked him for quite a while about when he was going to leave. "Two months and not a word," he told reporters. "Do you know something I don't?" Apparently they don't.



TAPPED TELEPHONE



TAPPING A TELEPHONE LINE

THE ADMINISTRATION Bug Bomb

In 1947, Attorney General Tom Clark persuaded Harry Truman to grant him broader powers in the use of electronic eavesdropping gadgets. Now, 20 years later, another Attorney General named Clark has ordered a drastic curtailment of the use of bugging and wiretapping in investigations by federal agencies. This Clark is Tom's son Ramsey, 39.

Ramsey Clark laid down the new rules in response to a 1965 order from President Johnson, who insisted that eavesdropping by Government agents be "fully in accord with the law and with a decent regard for the rights of others." The Justice Department, aware that a bugging case was before the U.S. Supreme Court, delayed issuing the

With Secretary of State Dean Rusk, De-fense Secretary Robert McNamara, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall.

memorandum until the court acted. Last month the court took its stand, declaring a New York State eavesdropping alwa unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 4—with Associate Justice Tom Clark writing the majority decision. It was the hard ready and the standard to the standa

Under Ramsey Clark's guidelines, all federal agencies and departments-including military intelligence unitsmust get permission to bug from the Attorney General, And, said an aide, he is not likely to be "terribly permissive." Except in national-security cases, or with the consent of one of the parties, the memorandum forbids tapping of telephones or electronic probes that involve physically trespassing into a closed room. Left unclear by the memorandum's cautious wording was whether such sophisticated bugs as the "detectaphone," which can hear through walls, may be used by federal agents. The memorandum merely observes that the judicial trend is against such devices, even when no trespassing is involved.

Under the new rules, there is unliketly to be any reprise of the kind of quarrel that recently titillated the nation. Last December, J. Edgar Howover said that Senator Robert F. Kennedy had been informed of all bugging endeavors while he was Attorney General, and Kennedy retorted that the Fla director had failed to tell him about a number of cases. Now Clark has served notice that he wants to know about all bugging, in advance.

ARMED FORCES

Quick Kill

Viet Nam is no place for the traditional American rifleman, who prides himself on long-range sharpshooting and an unerringly steady hand. Though infantrymen do get some chances for this,



G.I. & M-16 WITH SIGHTS TAPED When "aim" is a dirty word.

most firefights occur at ranges of 50 ft. or less, in dense jungle that offers only a fleeting glimpse of the enemy. To hit so elusive a target requires "instinct shooting" of the highest order, and last week the U.S. Army was hard at work honing that instinct in its infantry train-ees—using, of all things, Dasiy BB guns.

BB With a BB. Known as "Quick Kill," the program is currently being taught to some 1,300 recruits each week at Fort Benning, Ga., by late fall will become part of the basic infantry course in all twelve U.S. Army training centers, "Ouick Kill is for the shot you've got to make when you don't have time to line up your sights," says Colonel William Koob, 47, director of weapons at Benning. "When it's either kill or be killed." After a day of instruction and the expenditure per man of 800 BBs (which cost only as much as two M-14 bullets), half of the trainees can hit a penny in mid-air. An impressive 5% get sharp enough to hit a BB with a BB.

Based on instinct-shooting techniques developed by a Georgia snuff salesman and trick shot named Bobby Lamar ("Lucky") McDaniel, 41, the Quick Kill method was developed for the Army by McDaniel's former business associate, Promoter Mike Jennings, 50, a dabbler in horse races, prize fights and shooting matches. Behind the method is the same principle that a small boy instinctively adopts in a game of Cowboys and Indians. When he sights his foe, he flicks his index finger toward him and, without really aiming, hollers "Bang! You're dead!" His hand is an extension of his eve-and in instinct shooting, the key is to make the weapon an extension of the eve.

To do so, the rifle must be locked solidly into the shoulder, with the stock flush along the jawbone. The left hand is almost fully extended, holding the barrel, and the right hand snaps off the shot. The gunner keeps both eyes open and on the top of the target, since most shooters instinctively shoot low. He does not aim. "That's a dirty word around

here," says a Benning sergeant.

Humon Silhouettes. Starting with 31in-aluminum disse flipped into the air, the shooter can be hitting regularly intended to the starting regularly intenyear-old girl to crumble Alka-Seltzer tablets). Next he moves to miniature silhouettes of humans on the ground 13 ft, away—maximum BB-gun the program are modified with heavy, military stocks to give a true feeling of weight. After a few hours of training, the recruit moves to M-14 and M-16 autowith strine of tape to prevent aiming.

Though few Quick Kill graduates have yet reached Viet Nam, Colonel Koob is certain that their training will pay off in combat. It has certainly paid off in enthusiasm. One Benning non-com claimed last week that recruits actually sprinted back from a ten-minute break to be in time for BB-gun drill.



ROMNEY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Not exactly an overpowering magnetism.

REPUBLICANS

Lukewarm at the Lake

It was a week of major milestones

for Michigan's Governor George Romney, His 36th wedding anniversary fell on Sunday and his 60th birthday the following Saturday—but Romey didn't have time to make much too following Saturday—but Romey didn't have time to make much too following Saturday—but too on the Lake Winnipesaukee estate of his friend Mormon Morel Maganat J. Willard Marriot, the spent four busy days testing the political waters in New Hampshire, well shead of the state's prithe waters at best lukewarm. Meeting some 200 party workers in

Meeting some 200 party workers in relays at the cottage, Romney fold them, questions." He did not come right out and mention what he wanted most their support. The response was not overwhelming, even though Romney gingerly avoided offending anyone in the already bitterly split New Hampshire Yankee, "but not overpowering in terms of personal magnetism."

Conscious of the distance he must travel, Romney last February hired Campaign Consultants Inc., a Bostonbased firm operated by Lawyer David Goldberg and others who ran the masterly writein campaign that gave Henry Cabot Lodge a surprising 12,000toxic to the West Hampshire's 100tox of the Campaign of the Campaign of the prowled the stafe for weeks in an effort to make contacts for Romney, and now, says Goldberg, "there's more organzation for Romney than most people have two months before the primary." He may need it. Nixon for President Committee Chairman Dr. Gaylord Parkinson has been touring New Hampshire in a rented car, rounding up workers and seeking to widen the former Vice President's early lead, Moreover, there is talk that California's Governor Ronald Reagan, getting less and less bashful on the subject of the presidency, might go into New Hampshire. In his own state, according to Mervin Field's California Poll, Reagan still trails Nixon and Romney, in that order, among preferred G.O.P. presidential candidates. But after interviewing 1,021 California Republicans, Field concluded last week that Reagan's strength has doubled to 15% in the past two months. A move by Reagan into New Hampshire would cut deeply into Nixon's conservative following, but if write-in campaigns for Illinois Senator Charles Percy and New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller were to materialize, Romney's power among moderates might be similarly eroded. Meanwhile, it seems safe to predict that lakeside holidays with old friends, football weekends, foliage tours and church suppers in New Hampshire will be attractive to several out-of-state Republicans.

Design for Daydreaming

The Republican Party's glamorous Governors Re-Rommey, Reagan and Nelson Rockefeller—bulk big in all talk about 1968. Along with their various assets, however, each of the three has a serious handleap or two: Rommey serious handleap or two: Rommey conservative," "too inexperienced"; "Rockefeller (party regulars don't like him, divorce). But what if some Republican doyderamer tried to imagine a Republican Governor without blemish; intelligent, telegenic, eurorgetic, young but experienced, "progressier", of fact, the Republicans have three of these too.

They are Washington's Daniel Evans, 41, who won an upset victory in 1964; Rhode Island's John Chafee, 44, who captured his third term last November with a 63% majority despite a 3-to-1 Democratic registration edge; and Colorado's John Love, 50, now in his second term. Evans, who promoted prosperity by luring new industries and tirelessly plugging the state's products, has managed to boost spending for education and welfare while economizing on administrative expenses. Chafee has steered through a Democratic legislature a dazzling assortment of programs to improve education, health, transit and recreation services. Love has supported increased school appropriations, approved a statewide fair-housing law and signed a major liberalization of abortion practices,

Big Say. But of course these three do have one unfortunate blemish: the modest population of their states. Despite their impressive records and obvious voter appeal at home, they have to work awfully hard for national attention—as do Oregon's Tom McCall and New Mexico's David Cargo, a pair of attractive Republican Governors elected last November.

What undoubtedly frustrates all the small-state Governors is the rise of California's Reagan. He took office at the same time as Cargo and McCall and now has a lifetime total of six months of governmental experience. Without any visible effort, he has become a major factor in 1968—conceivably the candidate, at the least a man with a big say at the convention.

California will command 86 delegates at next summer's Republican convention and 40 electoral votes. Washington will have 24 convention delegates and nine electoral votes; Colorado 18 and six; Rhode Island 14 and four. Such a disadvantage, says Chafee, "is hard to overcome."

Though not absolutely impossible.

other handicags that do not afflict the Governors of New York, California and Michigan. With their modest personnel budgets, they cannot readily afford the budgets and the state of the state of the in the spotlight and keep him there. There are fewer big moneymen in the back yard willing to finance political spadework, fewer political professionals and the state of the state of the state of the spadework, fewer political professionals delegate hunters. Soing Early Being realists, the likes

Going East? Being realists, the likes of Evans, Love and Chafee rarely alorder of the presidential nomination. Chafee, however, has been making some passes at the vice-presidential nomination, and both Evans and Love sounds at if they might be willing. By supporting Midwesterner (Chafee presented the Chafee presented the







RHODE ISLAND'S CHAFEE



COLORADO'S LOVE

Barry Goldwater of Arizona (five electoral votes) won a presidential nomination, and so did Alf Landon of Kansas (nine electoral votes in 1936). Goldwater, of course, had some special things going for him. He had been a Senator with a national platform, and for eleven years he used it to expound a distinctive philosophy that became totally identified with his name and appealed powerfully to the conservative wing of the G.O.P. His chairmanship of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee for six years gave him virtually unlimited access to the banquets and bankrolls of party members all over the country

Aware of the value of a similar podium, both Love and Chafee last December coveted the chairmanship of the Republican Governors Association. Rather than cut one another up in a tough campaign for the post, they compromised—giving it to Love this year, Chafee next year, so that both could harvest a few headlines.

Besides the shortage of delegates and electoral votes, small-staters suffer from

At least Barry showed that it can be done.

Arizona (five elec- will fall on Rhode Island. But everidantial nomination where the vice presidency is concern.

will fall on Rhode Island. But even where the vice-presidency is concerned, being from a small state can hurt. The man in the second spot is supposed to strengthen the ticket by assuring victory in his state, as Texan Lyndon Johnson did in 1960, and thus the bigger the state, the more statesmanlike the vice-presidential candidate.

Still, who knows? "One of the things you can say about Barry Goldwater," observes John Chafee, "is that he showed it can be done."

MASSACHUSETTS

Crowded Field
Even before the roistering days of
James Michael Curley, Boston was noted for the sobriety of its politics.
Last week, however, even old the 1967
mayoralty campaign got under way. No
fewer than 23 candidates showed at the
tections department to pick up fling
papers for a Sept. 26 preliminary min,
a mother of six, a blind man, a

city councilman named Iannella and an ex-con named Iannello, a man named Hines and another named Hynes. There were also three Collinses, including Boston Globe Columnist Bud Collins, who cracked: "There may be more voters in the race than out by the time everybody has announced."

The free-for-all was assured last month when able two-term Mayor John Collins announced that he would not seek re-election. That left the field wide open. It also left Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, Boston school committee member and long a fierce enemy of enforced school integration, with at least a slight popular lead on the early form sheet. A strong campaigner who topped the ticket in the last two citywide elections. Mrs. Hicks wows the voters with her theme song-Every Little Breeze Seems to Whisper Louise-and her parochial slogan: "Boston for Bostonians." In a city of strong ethnic divisions and relatively low levels of income (45% of the registered voters earn under \$6,000) and education (38% never finished high school), she appeals to those who distrust academics, business leaders and suburbanites.

Though he has no real political base in the city, Edward Logue, head of the Boston Redevelopment Authority, which has performed a radical face lifting on the city's skyline in the past seven years, is given some chance of defeating Mrs. Hicks. Another strong candidate is Massachusetts Secretary of State Kevin White, a man of honest Irish antecedents though he has, as they say in the lace-curtained flats of South Boston, "turned blue"-i.e., taken to mixing with the Yankee aristocracy. But both Logue and White will probably lose Beacon Hill and Back Bay votes, which they badly need, to Harvard-educated Rhodes Scholar John Sears, the first Republican who has had the temerity to run for mayor of Boston in 18 years.

AMERICANA

The Classic Optimist

"When you're through changing, you're through, Bruce Barton once said. There was one thing about Barton himself that never changed—his faith in spunk, self-help, salesmanship, sloganering, America. That faith, given wide circulation through his uplift books, his catchy advertising copy, and his cheerfully uncomplicated politics, made Barton, son of a circular-iding Tennessee preacher, one of the great evangelists and the control of the present of the p

"I knew elegance of diction wasn't my long suit; it was having something to say and saying it with all the punch you could put into it," he remarked in 1925. As a founding member of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, now the nation's third largest advertising



BARTON (IN 1937)
With a pitch for Paul, too.

agency (\$294.6 million in 1966 billnigs) after J. Walter Thompson and
Young & Rubicam, he said his piece
with punch for such corporations as
U.S. Steel and General Electric. In the
process, he and perpy process. For Forest Lawn cemetery, he invented the
phrase pints TSTP UP TOWAND HEAVEN.
Of U.S. Steel's Andrew Carnegie, he
wrote: "He Came to a Land of Wooden Towns and Left a Nation of Steel."
that he composed graits as a Salvation
Army volunteer: "A man may be down,
but he's never out."

No Sissified Lumb. Hard work and evangelism came readily to Barton. His father, an itinerant Congregationalist preacher before settling in an Oak Park, Ill., parish, raised his five children on the King James Bible. At 9, Barton was



GENERAL ELECTRIC

BARTON'S G.E. AD (1926)
Perfect for the American way.

out delivering newspapers. He worked his way through Amherst by selling pots and pans, graduated in the midst of the 1907 panic and eventually turned to magazine writing and editing. A prolife contributor to such periodicals as Redbook and McCall's, he specialized in inspirational articles that were scorned by critics as simplistic pap but had enormous popular appeal.

Most famous of his works was his book-length 1925 study of Jesus Christ, The Man Nobody Knows. Upset that Sunday school teachers often reduced Jesus to a "sissified Mary's little lamb," Barton set out to prove that, in truth, he was a real get-up-and-go type. "He was the most popular dinner guest in Jerusalem," wrote Barton. "A failure! He picked twelve men from the bottom ranks of business and forged them into an organization that conquered the list for two years, inspired Barton to produce He Upset the World, a Biblical analysis meant to prove that had Paul lived in the 20th century, instead of being beheaded he would be heading a large corporation.

In 1919, Barton joined Roy S. Durstine to found the ad agency that later became B.B.D. & O., helped ensure its success with such snappy, to-the-point pitches as the one he wrote for G.E.: "Any woman who is doing any household task that a little electric motor can do is working for 3¢ an hour. Human life is too precious to be sold at the

price of 3¢ an hour.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod, Turning his phrasemaking talents to politics, Barton won election to an unexpired term in the House of Representatives in 1937 from Manhattan's "silk-stocking district," was easily re-elected the following year. A moderate Republican, he often joined Massachusetts' Joe Martin and New York's Hamilton Fish in heckling Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal. Roosevelt retaliated massively during his 1940 bid for a third term. Borrowing the rhythm of the nurserybook poem, Wynken, Blynken and Nod, F.D.R. delighted audiences with his jocular condemnation of "Martin, Barton and Fish."0

So well known was Barron for his books and his ad copy that he was sometimes talked of as a presidential possibility. But after losing a 1940 New York senatorial race to Democrat James Mead, he returned to Madison Avenue to run his agency for another 20 years. Once, when someone criticated his proforce, when someone criticated his protion—by coining a phrase. "If advertising has flaws," he replied, "so has

marriage."

* Joe Martin, now 82, was upset by another Heckler—Margaret—in last September's G.O.P. primary after 42 years in the House, 20 of them as Republican leader, Fish, now 78, was defeated for re-election in 1944; he was married last month for the second time, is currently honeymooning.

THE WORLD

NIGERIA

Civil War

Even as the largest nation on a highly volatile continent, Nigeria has had more than its share of bloodshed in the past few years. When Eastern Nigeria decreed itself a separate nation six weeks ago, most of Nigeria's 57 million people waited with apprehension for another round in the bloodletting. Last week it began. "War, as everybody knows, is a necessary evil," proclaimed a Nigerian government newspaper, the Morning Post, in its "Teachings of Is-lam" column. Thus, with resignation, federal government forces led by Major General Yakubu Gowon, 32, rolled out of the lush green hills of the Northyear in riots in the predominantly Moslem North. It was the massacres of thousands of Ibos that convinced Oiukwu that his state (pop. 12 million) cannot hope to live safely within a strong federal union led by Gowon and Northern officers.

Never a Shot, Gowon's invasion may have been necessitated by the reported decision of foreign companies exploiting rich oil reserves in Biafra's Niger River Delta to pay their taxes and royalties (about \$40 million this year) to Ojukwu's treasury instead of Gowon's. Ojukwu's troops had taken up positions at the oil installations, and the companies apparently felt that they had no choice but to pay the de facto government. This gave the Eastern regime seized power in a bloodless army-backed coup 21 months ago, he forced Tshombe into permanent exile, later had him sentenced to death in absentia for high treason. Mobutu sees the hand of Tshombe in every disturbance in the Congo, is convinced that he is plotting a comeback.

Last week Tshombe sat in a shuttered police cell in Algiers, having been kidnaped on a private airplane over the Mediterranean and flown into Algeria. The Congolese government immediately asked Algeria to extradite him so that the sentence of execution could be carried out. Even in jail, however, Tshombe haunted Mobutu. Outraged by his abduction. Tshombe's followers in the eastern part of the Congo rose in re-









GOWON

OJUKWU Decision to enforce a writ, design to crack a comeback.

ern region to attack Nigeria's secessionist Eastern region, which now calls itself Biafra. Gowon's aim: "A short, surgical police action" to crush the rebellion led by Lieut, Colonel Odumegwu Oiukwu, 33.

Told to "fight a clean fight" and avoid atrocities, Gowon's troops, at least 15,000 strong, launched a four-pronged attack. His small collection of Englishmade Ferret and Saladin armored vehicles pushed toward the Biafra capital of Enugu and the provincial centers of Nsukka and Ogoja. Large numbers of federal troops, which the government said were "moving cross-country on their flat feet," reportedly overran an Eastern military camp and captured 500 recruits. Determined Biafrans, whose army of about 7,000 is largely composed of Ibo tribesmen, claimed to have thrown Gowon's men back into their own territory at one border point. Colonel Ojukwu called on the Biafrans to kill ten federal soldiers for every one of their Ibo tribesmen slaughtered last a degree of recognition, and may have convinced Gowon that the time had come to demonstrate that he could enforce his writ throughout Nigeria.

Though most of the soldiers, including Gowon and Ojukwu, had never fired a shot in battle before, both sides claimed victories and at week's end filled the air waves with confident reports. Meanwhile, a number of African leaders, among them Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Julius Nverere of Tanzania. assembled hastily in Nairobi to issue

THE CONGO Abduction in the Air

The most troublesome enemy of Cono President Joseph Mobutu is Moise Ishombe, 47, the wily pro-Western politician who ran copper-rich Katanga as a secessionist state in the early 1960s, later served for 15 months as the Congo's Premier, and still commands wide support in the country. After Mobutu

volt, seized two important towns and raised fears that the country might be plunged into another bloody civil war. At Gunpoint. Tshombe's kidnaping was a bizarre episode. He had flown from Madrid, where he lives in exile, to Palma on the island of Majorca for a few days' rest, accompanied by two security agents assigned by the Franco government to protect him. Next day a sleek executive Hawker Siddeley 125 touched down in Palma on a flight from Geneva. On board were four passengers, including two whom Tshombe already knew. One was a Frenchman named Francis Bodenan, whom he had become acquainted with a few weeks earlier, the other a Belgian named Marcel Hambursin. The remaining passengers were a convicted Belgian swindler, Charles Sigal, and his wife Yvonne. Using the name of a fictitious firm for a cover, the four had chartered the plane from a London air-taxi company. They were real estate developers, they explained, and wanted to examine some

sites in the Mediterranean on which to build new hotels.

By prearrangement, Tshombe, who sometimes dabbles in real estate, and his two guards climbed aboard in Palma for a 15-minute flight to the nearby isle of Iviza. There the group lunched at El Prenso restaurant on shrimp and broiled sea bass, looked over a possible building site on the coast, and then emplaned, supposedly for the return flight to Palma. The jet had barely completed the climb out from Iviza when Pilot David Taylor, 32, radioed to the Palma air-control center: "I am being forced at gunpoint by passengers to change route to Aigeria." Less than an hour later, the plane put down at a military base outside Algiers. The passengers and pilots were immediately taken into custody by Algiers security.

"Black Judas." Who did it? An official Algerian government report fingered Bodenan, 42, who served ten years in a French prison on a murder conviction. According to the Algerian investigators. Bodenan drew a silencerequipped automatic pistol, shot at (but apparently did not hit) the first passenger who moved, and singlehanded took over the plane. So far, there is no evidence the others were in on the plot. The motive was most likely money: anyone who succeeded in delivering Tshombe to Mobutu could count on becom-

ing very rich.

Whether by design or accident, the timing of the snatch heightened the drama. It came on the seventh anniversary of the Congo's independence from Belgium. Rumors raced through Kinshasa that the Algerians were going to present Tshombe to them as an anniversary gift, and Mobutu sent a plane to Algiers to pick him up. But the Algerian regime of Colonel Houari Boumediene could not decide what to do. According to international practice, Algeria should not surrender Tshombe to Mobutu inasmuch as he was convicted on political, not criminal, charges. Yet Boumediene is eager to improve his image in Black Africa, whose leaders almost all revile Tshombe as a "Black Judas" for protecting Belgian financial interests in the Congo and using white mercenaries to keep himself in power. The official Algerian newspaper El Moudjahid proposed establishing an "African Nürnberg" to try Tshombe.

"International Mafia." Sensing the urgency of the situation, Tshombe's followers in the east Congo apparently hoped to strike down Mobutu before he could get his hands on Tshombe. In Kisangani, formerly Stanleyville, the French colonel who commands a 200man white mercenary force that normally supports Mobutu suddenly switched sides and seized the city. Within hours, 200 additional mercenaries landed in Kisangani, probably from airports in Portuguese Angola. In the Congo border city of Bukuva, a force of European residents under the command of rich Belgian planter named Joseph Schramm led remnants of Tshombe's old Katanga constabulary in attacks on the local army garrison.

Reacting with hysteria, Mobutu ordered a full-scale mobilization of Congolese men and women between the ages of 18 and 25, slapped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on all Europeans in the Congo, and appealed to the U.N. Security Council for protection against an "international Mafia" that he said aimed at his overthrow. At week's end, between bursts of martial music, the Kinshasa radio claimed that forces loyal to Mobutu had recaptured Kisangani and Bukuva. Europeans fleeing from Bukuva into neighboring Rwanda told of looting and grisly retaliations against the remaining whites by Mobutu's troops. A planeload of bruised and battered mercenaries landed in Rhodesia.

If Mobutu succeeds in getting Tshombe, he will then have to find a new

In recent months, it has become apparent that the war in Viet Nam is not going entirely according to the U.S. scenario for 1967, McNamara's trip will help to determine whether Westmoreland gets some or all of the additional 100,000 fighting men he now says he needs beyond the 480,000 scheduled for the end of this year. Perhaps significantly, one of McNamara's first questions was: How can more results be got with the 464,000 American soldiers now in Viet Nam?

Part of the reluctance to give Westmoreland more men stems from a growing feeling in Washington, particularly among members of Congress, that somehow the U.S. should be accomplishing more with the men it now has in Viet Nam. Even if Westmoreland were to be given the 600,000 troops he wants, some Congressmen and Administration



U.S. MARINES RECOVERING THEIR DEAD FROM CON THIEN AMBUSH Growing doubts about whether even 600,000 men will be enough.

scapegoat for the Congo's troubles. Despite his talk about economic reform, he has so far failed to rein in the Congo's debilitating inflation or spur industrial growth. What he has done, however, is to abolish all opposition political parties, disband Parliament, and have a new constitution written to legitimatize his one-man rule. His general explanation for his policies: the Congolese need discipline.

THE WAR

Taking Stock "North Viet Nam is paying a tremendous price with nothing to show for it in return. The war is not a stalemate. We are winning, slowly but steadily." So said General William Westmoreland last week in Saigon as he briefed Robert McNamara at the outset of the Defense Secretary's ninth visit to Viet Nam. If his tone was uncharacteristically defensive, that was understandable.

officials have begun to doubt whether they would be sufficient to achieve U.S. aims in Viet Nam.

Those aims are to provide security for the people of South Viet Nam as they try to build a nation, and to try to bring enough pressure and pain to bear on the Communists to force them to come to the negotiating table-or quietly de-escalate the war. All of these aims require a continuing U.S. momentum of success on the battlefields, and of late that momentum unfortunately has flagged. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker frankly told McNamara: "The enemy offensive has been blunted but not halted. Hanoi seems determined to continue the war in anticipation that we will get tired of the heavy burdens we are carrying."

Worst Loss. In the past six months, the burdens in terms of U.S. casualties have become notably heavier, particularly in the U.S. Marines' war along the "Demilitarized" Zone between North

and South Viet Nam. The action there als week provided grim illustration of the war's bloody turn. Spotting a small force of North Vietnamese grouping for what looked like an attack on the Marine post of Con Thien, two Marine companies moved up Route 161 to do battle. They ran right into an ambush. Two battalions of Hanoi's 324B Division, supported massively by mortars sion, supported massively by mortars with the DMZ from North Viet Nam, bit he DMZ from North Viet Nam, bit he 300 Marines, killing 83 and wounding 170. It was the worst U.S. loss in a single battle this year.

Those Marines who survived had to do what Marines hate most: retreat, leaving their dead behind. Waiting until reinforcements arrived, the Marines went back for their dead three days later. Within 600 ft. of the first ambush, the North Victioamese attacked again, the North Victioamese attacked again, But this time U.S. air and artillery forced the Communists to withdraw, and the dead were at last brought out,

and the dead were at many piled atop tanks.

A Conventional Front. By late 1967 or even mid-year, Allied commanders had expected that big-unit war would have become too costly for the enemy. and that the war of regiments and battalions would be substantially over. Far from fading, however, the big-unit war has grown fiercer in recent months. Moreover, big-unit victories and massive Allied search-and-destroy sweeps have not so far advanced the vital pacification program, partly because South Vietnamese troops have been slow to take to their new village-security tasks. No matter how many North Vietnam-ese regulars are killed along the DMZ or in the Central Highlands, it is not much aid or comfort to the peasants in a Viet Cong-ridden village down in the Delta, where a third of the country's people live.

Most of the recent big-unit fighting is centered along the DMZ. There, alone in Viet Nam, the U.S. has built something resembling a conventional-war "front," complete with no man's land, artillery duels, bunkered lines of defenses faced off against one another. Since the first of the year, the Marines have suffered some 1,000 dead and 7,000 wounded at the DMZ alone. The U.S. and the Marines chose to precipitate this kind of battle in an effort to block the enemy infiltration lines leading due south across the DMZ. To do so, they had to establish a major line of outposts in terrain and a location where logistics favor the enemy. It is an offensive stance in a place where the Communists have short, efficient supply lines and also a sanctuary into which they can retreat, their own homeland, where the Marines cannot pursue them. Above all, Red soldiers can operate covered by their own artillery and rockets, dug in deep inside North Viet Nam's border and difficult to uproot from the air.

As a consequence, the Marines have positioned themselves in the one arena where Hanoi at times can offset the overwhelming U.S. superiority in airpower and firepower that makes the difference in any other battle father south. It is still indeously expensive for the difference of the difference of the difference of the but from Hanois point of view as also a war of attrition against the Marines. 'It isn't great sport any more,' says a Marine veteran. 'You know—a "Jelo Tailo Of Communic assulties to the U.S.'s. It is now about 3 to 1, and the U.S.'s. It is now about 3 to 1, and the solution of the difference of the consequence of the constantial to 1.

Still os Numerous. Part of the new unease about the state of the war stems from the fact that, for all the hard fight-

NORTH Galf of VIET NAM

Good Pile

ing over the past year. Communist forces in South Viet Nam are as strong as they were a year ago, if not stronger. Their numbers are put at a record 296,000 despite an estimated 46,500 killed this year alone. Fewer than half are North Vietnamese troops or Viet Cong main-force fighters, but these "regulars" are at least as numerous as a year ago. Their weaponry has markedly improved in variety and quality of late, from new AK 47 automatic rifles to rockets to the Soviet RPG-7 antitank gun, which last week knocked out a Marine tank for the first time in the war. Last week, also for the first time, the North Vietnamese zeroed in on the Marines with Russia's family of massive 152-mm. howitzers and long guns: one round hit the Con Thien command post, killing nine Marines and wounding 21. Red shelling of the chief Marine forward base along the DMZ of Dong Ha has become, in fact, so heavy and accurate that the post may soon be abandoned.

The U.S., of course, has the resources in frepower and men to defeat any Communist force anywhere in Viet Nam that is willing to stand and fight for any length of time. But, true to Mao's manual of guerrilla warfare, the enemy is fighting for the most part of the work of the Chooses and with a willing-when he chooses and with a willing-when the chooses and with a willing-the work of the work of the

into battle against the Marines.) Equation of Agony. Weeks sometimes go by when as many as 16 major U.S. operations are under way-and no major contact is made anywhere because the enemy is ducking battle. Un-less more U.S. combat troops are thrown into the hunt, or a different strategy of utilizing their present strength is found, the gains from the undeniable American and South Vietnamese progress of the past 18 months may flag. That might dim the hopes for a spreading pacification effort and the fledgling process of nation building, which could, if all goes well, get a powerful stimulus from the coming September presidential elections. The agony of the Viet Nam equation is that for the enemy, simply not to lose is, in a measure, to win; for South Vietnam and the U.S., not to lose is simply not enough.

NORTH VIET NAM

Wanted: A New Commissar

General William Westmoreland's Communist equivalent, General Nguyen Chi Thanh, 51, commander for Hanoi of all North Vietnamese and Viet Cong political and military activity in South Viet Nam, died last week of a heart attack, said Radio Hanoi. A stocky, dour, pro-Chinese Annamese, Thanh directed the war for the most part from a reduoth in Tay Ninh province near the Cambodian border, operating under the pseudonyms of Anh Sau and Sau Di.

Educated in Hué, he started his career as a teacher, acquiring skills that he put to work when he joined the Communists in the 1930s and helped to create Ho Chi Minh's party youth organization. He learned his soldiering in Mao Tse-tung's military "academy" in Yeman from 1941 to 1943, then fought with the Chinese Communists until the end of World War II. From 1950 to 1961 he was chief political officer for Ho's army in Hanoi; in 1964 he was sent to South Viet Nam, where he had since directed, with considerable craft and imagination, all Communist efforts against the Allies. The Communists will not announce Thanh's successor, of course, but intelligence men will be watching carefully for signs of his appearance in the next few months.

MIDDLE EAST

The Least Unreasonable Arab

(See Cover)

Cairo's semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram had some extraordinary news for its readers last week. "The battle is still going on," it proclaimed. "Victory is ours." In Damascus, yellow sandbags were piled high around government buildings to protect them from attack, and signs on many walls promised: WE SHALL DESTROY THE ENEMY. The Arabs clamored for a change in the name of the American University in both Beirut and Cairo to Palestine University, and Algeria compiled a list of "pro-Zionist" movie stars-including Sophia Loren, Elizabeth Taylor and Harry Belafonte-and banned their films. On the banks of the Suez Canal, Egyptian commandos slipped across the canal nightly to harass the Israelis until finally, at week's end, they precipitated a pitched battle with Israeli forces

Though it recently suffered one of the worst military defeats in modern history, the Arab world does not seem to have awakened to the reality. Instead of trying to salvage what they can, the Arabs are busy blaming just about every construction of the property of the property of the result of the property of the result of the property of the propert

Last week they reacted with deep bitterness to the United Nations' failure to pass any resolution asking for an Israeli pullout from the conquered territo-

ry. The Palestine Liberation Organization even suggested that the Arabs set up their own rival U.N. with Red China, and Damseus radio said. "To hell after the war had ended, none of this forught the Arabs any closer to solving their basic problem in the wars adtermath: how to come back from defeat and live with a stronger Israel that is to rote."

Privately Disgusted, Amid all the fantasies, delusions, threats and confusions, the most realistic-or least unreasonable-voice that emanated from the Arab world was that of Jordan's King Hussein, whose country fought the hardest and lost the most in the war against Israel. Hussein offered no alibis, made no excuses, used no intemperate language. He is privately disgusted at the postwar performance of his fellow Arabs: their invective, their whining-they considered it unfair of Israel to have used pilots who spoke Arabic to confuse their foes-and their wild threats to fight again tomorrow. "It is apparent," said Hussein, "that we have not yet learned well enough how to use the weapons of modern warfare.

While his brother Arab losers looked to Moscow for aid and affection, Hussein last month set out purposely washington and Western Europe, stressing his continued friendship with the southeast of the southeast o

that the Arabs' case is more reasonable than most Arabs make it sound and not incidentally—that he is the best hope for moderation and realism in the Arab world.

Hussein also had another, more dangerous mission. During his trip, he talked often and long with the leaders or top diplomats of most Arab states, seeking to persuade them to accept a message that has up to now been pure heresy in Arabia: that the time has come for the Arabs to make their peace with

Starting Point, Hussein's reputation in Jordan and the Arab world is higher than ever before because he was the only Arab ruler to go to the front with his troops. Taking advantage of this, he is trying to get the Arab nations to hold a summit meeting later this month, hoping that he can convince them that they must accept Israel's right to existence as a starting point for negotiations. "We either come out better off now as the result of genuine efforts of all of us to face up to things, or we face some extremely serious possibilities of deterioration in the Arab world," he says. "Even our identity, our ability to maintain ourselves as nations is involved.'

It is by no means clear that Hussein can bring the Arab leaders together even to talk about peace. Most moderate Arab nations favor the idea, but Nasser has bemmed and hawed. Algeria's Boumediene, whose militant cries during the war have made him a rival of Nasser for leadership of the Arab left, turned down a suggestion that the meeting take place in Algiers because "there are some Arabs I wouldn't want to set foot in my country." Syrian Information Minister Mohamed Zubi sneered that "the only way to forge Arab unity is through struggle and not summitry

Still. Hussein believes that if he can only bring the summit off, he has at least a fighting chance to convince the leftist leaders-who are, after all, under pressure from Russia—to listen to reason. "We Jordanians might be in a position to influence their thinking," he says. If not, Hussein intends to ask for their tacit consent for Jordan's coming to terms with Israel alone. If even their neutrality is denied him, Hussein may just go ahead without the consent of his fellow Arab leaders. "If it is absolutely impossible to reach agreement," says a close aide of Hussein's, "then each country will have to deal with the situation as it sees best. We are certainly going to refuse to have our hands tied when any country-Arab or otherwise-behaves negatively. We have the courage to do what is necessary.

Different Ruler, Jordan also has a pressing necessity to act courageously. Hero or not, Hussein cannot long hope to survive, at least as a moderate, without getting the west bank of his country back. Palestinian Jordan, which the Israelis now hold, is the most prosper-



JORDANIANS FLEEING FROM ISRAELI-OCCUPIED ARE Hardly any part left in the life of the land.



ous part of his land. It contains nearly a third of the arable farm land, nearly half the population—and Jerusalem. With U.S. and British aid, long-range development programs and expanded tourism, Hussein had expected to make his country self-supporting by 1971. Without the west bank, however, and the strong tourist revenues from the Old City of Jerusalem and Bethlehem, there is little possibility that Jordan can ever develop a really viable economy.

But Hussein's dilemma extends far beyond the economy. He is a Bedouin King ruling a land populated largely by Palestinians-a sophisticated people who look down on Bedouins as unreliable nomads. His country is hemmed in on three sides by states that have often attacked him. To the east is Iraq, where his Hashemite cousin, King Feisal, was killed and the monarchy abolished in 1958. To the north is rabid, leftist Syria, which last sent an assassination team out to kill him in May and blew up a Jordanian border post only a week before the war began. To the west is Israel, with which Jordan has a longer border than any Arab country. The divisions between the conservative. pro-Western Hussein and the Arab left led by Egypt's President Nasser are so fundamental that the war has just papered them over, not erased them. Hussein has to move with extreme care lest the left seize on his willingness to negotiate with Israel and invite the volatile Palestinians to move against him.

Husein is an Arab to the core, but he is not at all like most Arab rulers. A stubby (5 ft. 4 im.), powerfully built ann of 31, he is perhaps the world's most active and athletic ruler, relishing involves danger and suspense. He can trace his Hashemite dynasty back to the prophet Mohammed, and his ancestors ruled the holy city of Meeca for 37 gen-critions; yet his country is so new (7921) than he is only mid Ming. De-

his Cabinet regularly and on occasion even dissolving Parliament when it refuses to do his bidding. Yet in the 14 years he has been King, Jordan has been transformed from a land of backward nomads to a prospering, growing state—at least until last month's war broke out.

Scorn & Vilification. Hussein did not really want to get into the war, but he must take some of the responsibility for long the first leaders who demanded that the lews be driven into the sea, did everything in his power to prevent Arab terrorists from using lordan as a base. His refusal to consider the season of the seaso



HUSSEIN & FATHER TALAL (1951)
Considerably larger than Tom Thumb.

el's borders and the cry of jihad filled the air, Hussein figured that if war came he would have to join it or be toppled from his throne by Arab mobs.

Swallowing his pride, he flew off to Cairo, listened to Nasser explain how any war would mean Israel's destruction and signed a mutual-defense pact that put an Egyptian commander in charge of his army in the event of war. The pact improved his standing with the Arab left, but it alarmed the Israelis, who had always considered Hussein a moderate neighbor, as Arabs go, and even had some affection for him. Within three days, Israel decided to go to war, and attacked Egypt and Syria. Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol sent Hussein frantic messages promising that Israel would not hit Jordan if it would keep out of the battle. But Hussein was trapped by his commitments, and his answer was an artillery barrage and an attack on Israel.

Unlike other Arab politicians-and most Egyptian generals-Hussein spent much of the war at the front. Bumping over fields and back roads in an open army Jeep, he raced from one unit to another urging his troops to hold their ground, several times came under fire from Israeli planes and ground forces. For three sleepless nights and days, he led the Arab Legion in the field, then returned sadly to Amman to announce that the Israelis had wiped out his air force and marched to the River Jordan, and that his men could fight no longer. Unshaven and hollow-eved, he seemed a symbol of courage in the face of odds, and his stature among his fellow Arabs grew overnight. Even Nasser, who had recently called him "a traitor to the Arabs," went out of his way to praise him, and the Syrian regime abruptly stopped referring to him as the "Tom Thumb Tyrant,

Talent for Survival. Hussein from his youth has shown an extraordinary talent for survival. His grandfather, Emir Abdullah, was brought in from Mecca to be the first King of Trans-Jordan,

ARABIA DECEPTA: A PEOPLE SELF-DELUDED

THE West is baffled by this people. Most Arabs from Aden to Algeria are poor, sick, uneducated, and desperately in need of survival training for the 20th century. The vision of a once great civilization moving into the modern world should be a cause to fire the Arab mind and spirit, a unifying challenge to build national pride and progress. Yet for two decades, Arab leaders have been more interested in mounting suicidal wars against Israel. If the Arabs truly weighed their own self-interest after their latest, disastrous defeat, they would face facts-or so a Westerner would reason-accept Israel's extended hand, and join in desert-blooming projects that could lift the whole Middle East to unprecedented heights of peace and prosperity. To begin this process, they would not need suddenly to embrace the Israelis, or grovel to them; they would need only to acknowledge the country's right to exist. But most Arab leaders utterly reject this idea. Even seemingly rational and well-informed Arabs cry that perpetual war against the enemy has only just begun and sincerely argue that "justice" requires the end of Israel as a state.

The world's 110 million Arabs have shown time and again a total inability to swallow their pride—and a total ability to swallow their pride—the area to a total ability to swallow their own hyperbole. The worse their humiliation, the more unbending they seem to become. A refusal to accept unpalatable reality can be a very human trait on which the Arabs have no monopoly; yet the Arabs carry it to dazzling extremes. What ails them? Can they overcome their condition and fuse of arrested development, doomed for generations to the kind of emotional and political insability that makes the Middle East one of the world's

danger zones?

No Credibility Gap

The Arabs are suffering from one of history's worst inferiority complexes, caused by the shock of discovering that a glorious past has become irrelevant in a powerless present. The original Arabs were the Semitic tribesmen of the Arabian Peninsula, the passionate nomads and born makers of creeds, whom T. E. Lawrence called "people of primary colors," Today one can hardly define an Arab; the name spans a racial rainbow. "Arabs" may be squat Lebanese, tall Saudis, white Syrians or grape-black Sudanese. They include dollar-dizzy Kuwaiti, secretive Druzes, Gallicized Algerians and Christian Copts. Only about 10% are nomads, while most live in villages and cities (some very big: Baghdad, 2,200,000; Cairo, 4,200,000). Egypt is the Arab "capital," which fielded the largest army against Israel. But Egyptians were not originally Arabs, although they are now so considered. They come of Hamitic stock, a submissive people widely weakened by disease and the Nile climate, who have rarely in history won a war. The Saudis, among the purest Arabs, are also among the best fighters, but did not really fight Israel. Arabs fight bravely enough on their own soilas the Algerians did against the French or the Jordanians in Palestine. Yet, despite all the anti-Israeli passion, few other Arabs are really eager to risk their lives for the Arabs in Palestine. The "Arab nation," which is so often talked about by the leaders, is nothing but "an act of will," says British Arabist Sir Hamilton Gibb, It does not correspond to any visible political entity. Pan Arabism is at once a Mittyesque dream of things past and a poetic assertion of a unity that does not exist.

Still, the diverse Arab peoples do have much in common. They tend to be both puritan and morbidly erotic. They are emotional—at feasts or in war—to the point of delirium. They carry on ancient forms of politeness and hospitality, which, Princeton Scholar Morroe Berger suggests, help to control the most violent impulses of aggression. Yet they are also patient to the point of crippling fatalism, a ritart reflected in the constant phrase, installaid if (Go dwills intrat reflected in the constant phrase, installaid if (Go dwills il), malesh (if does not matter), and hukra (tomorrow). Above all, what they have in common is a language. "An Arab is anyone whose mother tongue is Arabic," says Gamal Abdel Nasser, It is not only the chief bond, but a chief source of trouble. Its whole stress is on rhetoric and resonance, not meaning and content. How pocifically an Arab speaks is far more important than what he says, "In Arabic," asserts one specialist, "the medium suzuard is the message."

Forbidden wine by the Prophet, Arabs often grow intoxicated on words. Florid eaggeration is a supreme Arab art. An Arab refugee does not tell the facts; he utters an epic of lament: "Words cannot describe the disaster we have suffered!" An Arab general does not say he will attack of not want to admit Israelis can shoot; they say enemy guns use a new "homing device." Damaseus radio is not just critical of U.S. policy; it depicts: "dat. mad? President

Johnson "drinking Arab blood" and warns, "O Johnson, drinking blood will destroy your stomach."

Sophisticated Arabs offen explain that in the Arab world, wereyone understands that exagegrated language is not to be taken literally and that the West must not take it literally either. Still, elized twentaitenion) decisively shapes Arab thought and action. Arabic modes are supported to the property of the property

The Rise of an Empire

Language is also a vital element of the Moslem religion. Mohammed's one miracle was the Koran's language: the fact that this highly literate and eloquent body of precepts suddenly flowed from the mouth of an illiterate merchant in 7th century Mecca. The book of 77,934 words, memorized by millions for 50 generations, embodies much of Judaism and Christianity, which sprang out of the same awe-inspiring desert. Both simpler and more static, Islam postulates a fixed way of life ordained by God and transmitted to man through a series of mortal messengers (prophets), notably Adam, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. Until Mohammed, man misinterpreted the message, but the Prophet revealed it correctly. He permitted Moslems four wives (he had about a dozen) and invented a masculine eternity full of nubile virgins, a paradise assured by good works and obedience to simple rules, such as praying to Mecca five times daily. The quickest way to heaven was by dying in a holy war to spread the faith, the only war permitted.

Islam had no priests, only "teachers," and virtually no theology. Crucial to its later stagnation was the fact it had no analogy to Christ's martyrdom, no sense of suffering in the Jewish pattern that might have propered Moslems for adversity. Islam was an instant success. In the power vacuum left propered most propered moslems for adversity and the propered moslems of the propered propered propered propered most propered propered propered active order. Moshammet's hard-riding followers quickly achieved one of the world's greatest military conquests. Armed with fast cavalry and such innovations as the stirrup (giving lancers leverage). Arabs sweept east to India and west to France, subjugating Persia, Egypt and Spain. Within 100 years, they won an empire bigger than the one the the world's trade routes from Canton to Cordova. No mere destroyers, the fighters under the banners of Islam set up garrisons and developed a high culture. The world owes to them algebra, trigonometry, many chemical compounds, pioneering work in astronomy, medicine and horticulture. Yet missing in Arab science was any true sense of creativity; despite its technical inventions, it regarded knowledge more as a matter of gathering the known than exploring the unknown.

The Fall of a Culture

The Arabs' empire failed because they lacked the skill of political synthesis. In conquered territory, Arab rulers hewed to the Koran and tended to let the conquered govern themselves. Mohammed designated no successor (caliph); his squabbling heirs split Islam into rival sects. For a time, independent Moslem states retained Mohammed's vigor. While Europe slept, great Arab universities flourished in Cordova. Baghdad and Cairo; in Spain, the Arab philosopher Averroës revitalized Aristotle. After the death of the Caliph Harun al-Rashid in 809, the Baghdad caliphate plunged into civil war; in succeeding centuries, marauding Mongols poured into the Arab lands, killing people and wrecking schools. In two centuries, ending in 1291, Arabs fought off eight Christian Crusades. Gradually, the caliphs lost touch with their people, becoming decorative mollusks. Finally the Arabs lost even their economic importance to the world; by sailing around Africa to India in 1498, the Portuguese outflanked Arab ports and customs stations. After seizing Egypt in 1517, the Ottoman Turks ossified Arab culture, banning Arabic except in courts and mosques, halting poetry, science and education-just as the European Renaissance was in full bloom.

Asleep for three centuries, the Arabs awoke from isolation when Napoleon took Egypt in 1798. At first they were fascinated by Western ideas, from mixed bathing to parliamentary democracy. Western imperialism, symbolized by the Suez Canal, changed the fascination to hostility. Britain "temporarily" occupied Egypt in 1882-and stayed 75 years. By 1914, Britain, France, Italy and Spain owned all of North Africa, manipulating puppet princes, exempting themselves from local law and suffocating local initiative. European goods carried little or no duty; native industries were taxed to death. Britain long held spending for Egyptian education to 1% of the budget; France left Algerians 85% illiterate. A few collaborators grew rich: a mere .5% of Egyptians owned 36% of all arable land; 1.5% pocketed 50% of the national income. As one result, there was no development of a middle class, which might have created viable economies and stable governments.

world—the largely bitter fruit of Arab cooperation with Britian against the Ottoman Turks in World War I. At the time, the growing Zionist movement argued that Palestine was a "land without people for a people without land." In fact, it contained 640,000 Arabs. Even so, in different circumstances, the Arabs might well have been able to accept counstaince, the acts with the state high the state of the product of the product

By 1920, Europeans controlled virtually the whole Arab

was not only using the Jews as agents to colonize Palestine but to eject its native population. Arabs see Israelis as naked aggressors, the spearhead of a Western attack on their entire culture.

Clearly, the West wrote a recipie for revolution. But the army-backed regimes that have seized power in many Arab countries since 1948 have not harnessed the revolution to constructive each. They seemled in self-pity and plunged into trational external misadventures rather than rational into trational external misadventures rather than rational none of the major inhibitors of Arab progress. remains Islam. As a religion, Islam goes on attracting millions of non-Arabs, from Nigeria to Pakistra and the Philippines. It is clear, reassuring, tolerant; even animists can profess it withher the properties of the properties o

though, Islam is still God's perfect society-and the problem is how to respond to the upsetting fact that Western technological society is evidently a lot more effective. Arnold Toynbee points out that Moslem Turkey solved the dilemma by separating church and state, jettisoning Islamic law in secular matters, adopting Swiss and Italian legal codes, switching from Arab to Latin script, and inspiring Turks to enter commerce against Islamic tradition. But unlike the Turks, who still retain much of the brash confidence of Ottoman rulers, Arabs are unable to shed Islam's heavy hand. Arab culture has no positive secular alternative to religion. As Harvard Divinity School's Wilfred Cantwell Smith puts it: "The Arab world has had no Tom Paine or Voltaire." Besides, the Judeo-Christian tradition enables man, in the freedom of his will, to contend with nature, even with God. The notion of such creative tension is alien and frightening to Islam.

The Need for Ego

Along with the Moslem religion, centuries of foreign occupation have left the mass of Arabs with scant sense of nationhood, cooperation or civic responsibility. The masses today are a political factor, but they are not politically active in the usual sense. Says Nadav Safran, Harvard professor of government: "The relationship can be compared to a circus. The people are the audience and the government is the performer. The audience expresses its approval or disapproval, and the performers respond to the cheering or the booing. But neither feels that the audience enjoys any right to determine what acts should be performed, or in what order, or how." The Arab's loyalty is to himself, his family, his tribe. Long isolation has stunted Arab mechanical skills, and so have traditional social prejudices. The manual worker is still looked down on; every self-respecting Arab always had some underling to take care of his camel, and many Arab mechanics feel that they are lowering themselves by taking care of machines. It is true that Egyptian engineers have done an excellent job running the Suez Canal and the Lebanese have developed some highly mechanized agriculture. Yet these are the exceptions. Basically, the Arab yearns for Western technology, but does not comprehend or want the Western ethos that makes the technology possible.

The tragedy is that the Arabs' humiliation over their failure to catch up has been projected into hatred of dynamic Israel and all the "Western" attitudes it represents. In the Arab case, self-contempt has not been a goad to positive achievement, as it sometimes can be, but rather to self-destruction. Today it is often forgotten that Nasser's 1952 revolution began as the most promising event in modern Arab history. Here was a completely secular government devoid of Islamic hobbles, one that stopped barefoot wretches from sleeping in the Cairo streets and moved them into high-rise apartments. Here was a leader who asserted that the Koran could be made compatible with "Arab socialism," who emancipated women, started birth control, planned the Aswan Dam, produced nuclear energy, renounced Egypt's claim to the Sudan, and even sought a Palestine settlement. Yet even Nasser could not resist the temptation of turning from the slow, difficult tasks of true growth toward the easier course-feeding his people's hunger with visions of revenge on Israel. Russia chose to arm the fantasy. In the end, Nasser bluffed and blustered himself into war and defeat, and mortgaged his country as a pawn of the Soviet power struggle against the West.

At heart, most of the Arab masses may really be indifferent toward Israel, but they have been so hypnotized by propaganda that they no longer realize this. There is an aching need for one courageous Arab leader to call reality by its name and break the spell of illusion. But it can searcety happen now. It probably cannot happen until the Arabs begin to feel "equal and different" toward the West, including Israel; until they find sources of pride and confirmation to distinguish the difference between word and deed. That day seems remost. one of the nations created when British Prime Minister Lloyd George carved up the Ottoman Empire at the end of vorid War I. Abdullah ruled for 30 Minister at the state of the Abdullah ruled for 30 Minister at the state of the Abdullah ruled for 30 Minister at the Abdullah ruled for 30 Minister at the Abdullah ruled for a state of the Abdullah ruled for the Abdullah

At Abdullah's death, the throne was reluctantly passed to Hussein's father Talal, a hopeless schizophrenic. Talal lasted only eleven months before being packed off to exile in Turkey (where ho fitne forgets that he was ever a King). On Aug. 11, 1952, while Hussein was vacationing with his mother in Switzerland, he received a cable from home. It was addressed to "His Majexty, King Hussein." He did not need to open it. "The title on the ervelope told its story," he says," memosage told to open it. "The title on the ervelope told its story," he says," memosage told." To be became fordan's third King.

Poison Drops. He is lucky to have reached the age of 31. In his 15 years as King, he has lost count of the bullets fired at him, the knives thrust at him and the would-be assassins who were caught before they could act. On one occasion, an assistant palace cook plotted to poison him, but gave himself away by testing the poison on 16 palace cats, all of which died. In 1958, at the controls of his de Havilland Dove on a flight to Europe, he was attacked by Syrian MIGS, escaped only by power-diving toward the desert floor and zigzagging across the border. In 1960, an attack of sinus trouble almost did him in: someone poured acid in his bottle of nose drops. The deed was discovered when a drop spilled on the sink and the King watched in fascination as it burned straight through the chrome

Hussein takes it all philosophically. "When your time comes to die, you die, he says. "It is God's will." To even up the odds a bit, he wears a .38 pistol tucked in his belt or an armpit holster under his coat. But he obviously enjoys danger. His once cherubic face is now deeply lined, and his hair is flecked with grev, but his sturdy arms and legs are hard with the muscles of a sportsman. He is an inveterate hunter, horseman, scuba diver and deep-sea fisherman. He introduced water-skiing to Jordan, then took up kiting. Above all, he loves speed, and at the wheel of his silver Porsche 911 is usually a winner in Jordanian sports-car events. To the horror of his security men, he is also addicted to motorcycle racing and free-fall parachute jumping. Before the Israelis knocked out his air force, his favorite pastime of all was careening around the sky in a Hawker Hunter iet, practicing aerobatics at nearly 600 m.p.h.

As a boy, even though his grandfather was King, Hussein was far from

rich. His family lived in a small, unheated villa in Amman, had to make do on a government stipend of \$3,000 a year. The house got so cold one winter, he recalls, that his little sister died of pneumonia. The money once ran so low that his mother had to sell his bicycle in order to pay the bills. His fortunes have since improved. In addition to the three royal residences assigned him, he now has a villa at Aqaba. His real home, however, is a modest converted farmhouse in a suburb of Amman, where he lives with his second wife, Princess Muna (nee Toni Gardiner), a British army officer's daughter whom he married in 1961 after divorcing his first wife. (Toni became a Moslem.) He rises at 7, takes turns with his wife fixing breakfast, plays with their two small



PRINCESS MUNA Improvement in the fortunes.

sons (Prince Abdullah, 5, and Prince Feisal, 3) until 9, and then helicopters to his office in the Basman Palace atop one of Amman's seven hills.

Royal routine bores him. He receives visitors informally, talks easily and frankly. But he would rather be out of the palace, is constantly showing out of the palace, is constantly showing in towns all over Jordan. He often cruises around Amman alone in his Mercedes, waving at people, feeling the air, occasionally stopping to that. In his early days, he delighted in disguising interest and the properties of the contraction of the control of the king. He doesn't have to ask today.

Hollow-Eyed Misory. And yet Jordan has been errippeld by the war. The swarm of refugees crossing the Allenby Bridge from the Israel-occupied west bank has been reduced to a trickle, and the Israelis last week reversed their position and amounced that refugees would But in Amman, all schoolrooms and mosques have been converted into refugee centers, their furniture tasked in corners, their floors covered with straw mass and the mass in turn covered by ragged, hollow-eyed, miserable people. Ten new tent camps have been opened livable. Hot desert winds whip up sandstorms in the summer afternoons, choking the air and knocking down tents. Camp authorities fear that when winter arrives, at least half of their charge in the countries of the countries of the countries of the misers.

In the past, Hussein has been the only Arab leader to encourage Palestinian refugees to come out of their camps, get themselves jobs, and take part in the life of the land, But there are no longer any jobs left. Unemployment already stood at 14% before the war, has now hit 25%. Last year, the west bank of the lordan brought in well over carrings. Without it, Jordan stands to lose most of its tourist earnings of \$35 million a year.

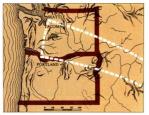
The war wrecked Jordan's tough little Arab Legion, left its air force literally without planes. Three-quarters of Jordan's tanks were lost in the fighting, most of them knocked out by Israeli iets. Official casualty figures list more than 6,000 soldiers killed or missingbut there is evidence that perhaps 5,000 of them are hiding out on the west bank, waiting for a chance to steal across the river and return to Amman. Despite his pleas for military aid from the West, Hussein says that he has got no specific commitments from either the U.S. or Britain. Hussein is far from happy with the way the war was fought, "There was not enough coordination, not enough planning, not enough anything," he says. But he is determined to rebuild his forces, with aid or without, as fast as possible.

Throughout the Arab world, the war swirled over armies, economies and political reputations with varying degrees of destruction. Items:

► Egypt lost at least three-quarters of its air force, 750 of its 1,000 tanks and enormous quantities of lighter vehicles, weapons and ammunition. A massive Russian airlift-up to 75 Antonov-12 transports a day land at the Cairo airport-has already replaced some of the losses, bringing in an estimated 150 crated jets and a variety of halftracks and trucks. Even if the airlift were maintained at its present rate, it would take at least a year to replace all the equipment that was destroyed or abandoned in the war-and the Russians do not seem anxious to replace the entire \$1 billion in lost equipment, preferring to give Egypt a defensive position without making it capable of launching an attack on Israel.

As a result of the Sinai debacle, Gamal Abdel Nasser has tumbled all the way down the prestige pyramid internationally, but he still remains an imposing pharaonic figure to most Arabs. Western experts wonder how long he

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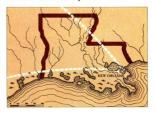


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can stave off a coup, for the fact is that Nasser's Egypt is a mess. Nasser has sacked his top military men, eash-inerd hundreds of officers for desertion under fire, and left the army's morale whose chief political support comes from a pampered officer corps. The Russians, disgusted with the performance of Nasser's military forces (one armound of Nasser's military forces (one of Nasser's military force

Egypt's economic problems are desperate. Its four main sources of foreign exchange are either sick, dead, scuttled or in Israel. Tourism, which ordinarily brings in \$78 million a year, has dried The cotton crop (\$300 million a year) is threatened by the worst plague of cotton leafworms since World War II. The Suez Canal, which brings Egypt \$260 million a year, is clogged with sunken ships, the work of Egyptian frogmen who dynamited them or opened their sea cocks. Nearly 80% of Egypt's oil production came from wells in the Sinai, which are now in Israeli hands, Egypt cannot even pay its international bills.

► SYRIA lost all but six of its 70 combat jets, all but a quarter of its armor -and Russia seems in no particular hurry to send in replacements. Syrian President Noureddin Attassi and his ruling Baathist party were unmasked as paper tigers for championing total war and then offering no more than nuisance shelling until the Israelis turned full wrath on Syrian gun emplacements. But the Israeli invasion of Syria united the Syrians and gave the Baathists a new lease on government house in Damascus. Not even they have been able to destroy the country's ability to feed itself-though they have tried by dividing the land into small, uneconomical lots-and Syria had no oil or real tourism to lose. In place of the road signs that used to supply directions, new signs have appeared: "No peace until Zionism ends

► IRAQ suffered heavy losses in the two brigades it sent to the front in Jordan. and the Israeli air force took care of eleven Iraqi MIGs, but the moderate socialist regime of Abdel Rahman Aref emerged from the war without many scars. Iraq has two troublesome minority groups-the Kurds in the north and the Shia Moslems in the south-in addition to several troublesome cliques of generals. President Aref, who since May has been his own Prime Minister as well. is bumbling along by trying to please everybody, including Nasser and the Shah of Iran. His economy, however, is based on oil, which normally brings in 80% of all revenue, and the Arab oil ban against Britain and the U.S. will force cutbacks on the government's ambitious industrial-development projects.

► Lebanon did not fire a shot at the Israelis, but it is suffering badly in the



For the brothers, a message of pure heresy up to now.

war's aftermath. No one expected the Lebanese to fight, but their Christian-Moslem coalition government made the right kind of noises against Israel, even threw out the American ambassador and downgraded the embassy to a legation. With the ambassador went the tourists, which are the mainstay of Lebanon's economic life. Beirut's luxury hotels, normally jammed, are empty except for the normal quotient of Arab diplomats and spies who take up many of the tables at the bars. The U.S. still prohibits American tourists from entering Lebanon, probably to put pressure on the government to restore full diplomatic relations. Even when the restrictions are lifted, the tourist business will still be off unless the larger problems that surround access to Jerusalem have been solved, since in the past fully 60% of Lebanon's tourists were merely stopping on their way to Jerusalem, Since the beginning of the present crisis, two dozen discothèques and six flourishing nightclubs have closed down, and Lebanon is losing several million dollars a day in trade and commerce.

► SAUDI ARABIA was untouched by the war (the troops it sent to Jordan did not have to fight), and King Feisal staved as far away from it as he could. The King and his princes have been careful to send large donations to help buy new equipment for the armies of shattered neighbors, but his failure to take part in the war deprived him of whatever claims he once had to being the leader of the Arab moderate bloc. At home, the oil ban is costing Saudi Arabia \$300,000 a day in lost royalties, and the country has already announced that it will lift the ban as "shortsighted and injurious to our overall economic

LIBYA was turned down by Nasser when it offered troops, and Libya's 77-

vear-old King Idris, a conservative even among Arabs, is in trouble with Nasserite crowds at home. He has stopped all oil production (at a cost of \$1,500,-000 a day), told the Americans to leave Wheelus Air Force Base (at some unspecified date in the future) and ordered the British army to abandon its small bases at Tobruk and Benghazi, Last week he also replaced Prime Minister Hussein Mazik, a competent moderate, with a man thought to be more acceptable to the left. Tripoli dock workers promptly declared a three-day protest strike. Diplomatic circles in the Middle East feel that there is a strong possibility of a pro-Nasser coup.

Not Negotiable. Given the despair and disrepair of the Arab world, there seems to be little chance that it will seek peace with Israel for some time to come, no matter how hard King Hussein urges such a course. Some Arab leaders are clearly interested-Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba has been talking about recognizing Israel for years-but as far as Hussein is concerned the ones who count most are the ones who did the fighting, and that unfortunately includes Nasser and the truculent Syrians. It has not quite sunk in yet that there will soon have to be a reckoning of the price of defeat; somehow, they seem to have hoped that the United Nations, or the Russians, or even their own refusal to admit defeat would save them from facing up to it.

All Arab leaders, Hussein included, demand that Israel withfaray from the conquered territory before any steps toward negotiation are taken, and most of them still refuse to sit down at the bargaining table with the Israelis no matter what. "Our minimum requirement," says Hussein, "is that there must be a return to conditions that existed before the 4th of June"—the day before

the war started. That specifically includes the Old City of Jerusalem. "Jerusalem." says the King, in a phrase borrowed from Fel Aviv, "a not megetiable. If they do not give it up, we start the properties of the properties of the Still, if Husenig pot back the west bank, he might agree to go along with a plan to internationalize the Old City, as the Vatican is asking, if it comes down to a choice of that or continued Israel control. Once the Israelis leave the occutord. Once the Israelis leave the occupied terroties, asy Huselin. "excrything potentials and the properties of the proposed terroties, asy Huselin."

Not on Inch. As it is now, Israel holds almost all the cards. There was once a time when the Israelis would have done almost anything to entice the Arabs to talk peace, but their terms have been almost anything to entice the Arabs to talk peace, but their terms have been almost continued and as continued intransigence. Israel will not move back an inch, says the government, until the Arabs show their willingness to begin negotiating directly with it. Event then, the Israelis say that they will demand three irreducible conditions in any final peace settlement. Israeli results and the property of Egypt's Suez. Canal the reopening of Egypt's Suez. Canal

to Israeli ships.

Moreover, the longer the Arabs take to begin talking peace, the more conditions Israel is likely to add. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan last week said that Israel should keep the Gaza Strip -and, although the government denied that his words were official, it did not say that they were necessarily wrong. Another area that Israel is getting increasingly attached to is the west bank of the Jordan, where Israeli administrators are finding it easier than they had thought to govern a large Arab population. Not only that, but the fertile west bank would make an attractive place in which to move the 315,000 refugees now crowded into the Gaza Strip. say the Israelis. The Israelis are also disposed to hold, or at least insist on the demilitarization of, the Golan Heights of Svria, which not only served as a launching platform for Syrian shells aimed at Israel but also controls one of the sources of the River Jordan, which the Arabs have threatened to divert. For their part, the Israelis hold out, among other things, the possibility of giving Jordan access to a port on the Mediterranean coast, forming a joint development plan and even integrating the communications systems of the two states-all points that would greatly benefit Jordan's economy.

King Hussein recognizes the reality of Israel's existence better than any of the other Arabs, and he knows that the failure of his fellow Arabs to recognize it can only mean continued strife for the entire Middle East. The Arabs are already beginning to squabble among themselves again, and some heads are bound to roll when the first shock of the entire Middle East. The Arabs are strictly as the strictly and the strictly are strictly as the strictly as a grave danger that war will occur again." That danger was illustrated dra-gain." That danger was illustrated dra-

matically by last week's Arab-Israeli clash at Suez, which quickly escalated from sporadic firing to aerial dogfights and full-scale cannon barrages.

Having told their people for so long of the impossibility of accepting defeat, the Arab leaders will have to teach them to accept the inevitable postwar concessions if they hope to survive negotians of the property of the

OSCAR WILDE (CIRCA 1882) Free more from blackmail than jail.

GREAT BRITAIN Shame Is Enough

This is not a vote of confidence in, or congratulation for, homosexuality. Those who suffer from this disability carry a great weight of loneliness, gult, shame and other difficulties. The crucial question we have to answer is whether, in addition to these other disabilities, they should also be made subject to the full rigor of the criminal

much this statement to a weary. House of Commons last week, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins came to the heart of the matter in the long argument over whether to reform Britain's archaic criminal statutes against homosecuality. Despite a flurry of last-minute amendments aimed at killing the reform bill, the MAs passed it by a 7-1 margin. For the first lims since the era of Henrich Person House of the since the properties of the

Until the mid-19th century, sexual deviation involving man, woman or beast could be punished by death. The celebrated trial of Oscar Wilde took place under an 1885 law specifically decreeing that "indecent acts between males in public or private are a criminal offense," The old Draconian laws, however, did not fetch in many offenders: fewer than 100 homosexuals have been convicted annually in Britain in recent years, and the occasional publicized case has evoked more public sympathy for the defendant than support for the prosecution. In fact, the new bill really frees homosexuals from the fear of blackmail rather than from the threat of criminal indictment. The law will still prohibit solicitation, and it increases penalties for acts against minors. It prohibits homosexual brothels and pimping. The law brings Britain in line with most of Western Europe, where restrictions have been eased everywhere except in West Germany. In the U.S., only

Illinois has a comparably liberal code. The debate over the homosexual bill did not produce Commons' finest hour. When Tory Opponent Harold Gurden mused that a House of 600 members probably had some homosexuals in its midst and that they should declare their interest before voting, he was interrupted by a taunting cry from Labor Backbencher Andrew Faulds: "We don't know about you, do we? It might be interesting!" Replied Gurden: "If he is insinuating that I am one of the chosen few, perhaps he could tell us about it." The deputy speaker succeeded in restoring order and as the sun began rising over Westminster, the M.P.s ended their all-night debate and voted the bill.

WEST GERMANY

Judging the Judges Since the Nürnberg trials, hundreds of former Nazi officers, soldiers, industrialists, physicians and other civilians have been convicted of war crimes in German courts. The Germans have just tracked down Treblinka Camp Commander Franz Stangl, who has been extradited from Brazil. They still have hopes of finding Josef Mengele, the camp doctor accused of experimenting on thousands of people at Auschwitz, and the biggest quarry of all, Hitler Deputy Martin Bormann. Yet the men who knowingly gave many of Hitler's acts their legal veneer, the Nazi judges, have escaped prosecution, claiming that they were simply upholding the laws, no matter how inhumane. Last week, in a case that could affect many former members of Hitler's judicial system, the first Nazi judge ever tried in a German court was convicted of war crimes

Former People's Court Judge Hans Joachim Rebs, 64, a member of Hitler's highest political tribunal, was sentenced to five years in jaif for levying "unjustifiable death sentences." As a judicial consultant to the People's Court from 1941 in 1945, Rebe lived up of the courts to act "not as men of justice whose eyes are masked. The court must view the idea and purposes of the state

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When it comes to shaving, my face comes first. You see, I've got problems. Lots of beard, sensitive skin. So I need a shave that makes my beard surrender without messing me up. Eversharp has the answer. New chrome stainless steel with a special convex edge and Miron' coating. They're new from Schick Science. Give your face a rest. Proper yourself.





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leadership as primary, and the fate of human beings as secondary."

Thus, in 373 cases tried by the People's Court during Rehse's tenure, 231 death sentences were handed down. Among the condemned were Actor Walther Bethke (1943) and the Rev. Josef Müller (1944), who were executed for cracking private jokes about Hitler. A country doctor was sentenced to death simply for telling a pregnant patient that she was courageous to have a baby in the fifth year of the war-an aspersion, as the court saw it, on Nazi chances of victory. When Lawyer Reinhart Freiherr von Godin wrote a letter consoling the sister of a friend condemned by the court, Von Godin too was arrested and executed for "slandering the people and the Reich.

After the war, Rehse settled in West Germany with his wife and daughter. and in 1956 managed to win a judgeship in the Schleswig-Holstein state court-only to lose it eleven months later when his past caught up with him. By 1962, as pressure began building for action against the untouched Nazi jurists. Schleswig-Holstein authorities opened an investigation of Rehse. Finally, last February, they arrested him. Rehse, who pleaded not guilty on grounds that he did not make the laws, plans to appeal his sentence. For Rehse, that is a rare privilege-his own People's Court never permitted appeals.

MEXICO

No Cause to Hedge

Getting ready for next year's Olympic games in Mexico City, Mexico's 45 million people are rightfully proud of their visible share in the appurtenances of the modern world. A subway is abuilding in the capital, and Mexico has just begun producing its own color TV tubes. The country's electricity output is computer-controlled, and planning is under way, with U.S. help, on Mexico's own space satellite for educational TV relay. The gross national product is increasing by 7% annually; foreign investment is flooding in at the healthy rate of \$200 million a year. The country has an impressive 72% literacy rate. and the government is conducting an agrarian-reform program that will have distributed nearly 50% of the nation's land to campesinos (peasants) by 1970.

Mexico's progress is the result of more than 30 years of political and economic stability under the uniquely longlived, seldom heavy-handed rule of P.R.I., the Institutional Revolutionary Party. But P.R.I. and President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz have had a scattershot of troubles of late. Within the past 18 months. Díaz Ordaz has had to use paratroopers to quell student strikes on three campuses and militia to put down several rural protests over food prices and campesino grievances. Outside the glittering, wealthy cities live nearly half the people, scratching out incomes that average less than \$16 per family each month.

So far, the unrest is so small in scale and occurrence that it would hardly be noticed if it were not that modern Mexico is usually so free of any disturbances. Díaz Ordaz and P.R.I. are nonetheless concerned: the emphasis on building up industry is a calculated gamble that industrialization will raise the standard of living for all Mexicans before the day the peasants lose their faith in the Institutional Revolutionary Party. There seems no early cause for the party leaders to hedge the bet; last week, in legislative and gubernatorial elections across Mexico, P.R.I. candidates took 90% of the vote, winning all but one of the 178 seats in Congress.

OCEANIA

What a King Should Be

The bulkier the monarch, the greater his subjects' blessings and prosperity. This has been the comfortable philos ophy of the 77,000 Polynesian islanders of Tonga, a British protectorate 850 miles northeast of New Zealand. The stately figure of their beloved Queen Salote (6 ft. 3 in., 280 lbs.) was widely admired during Queen Elizabeth's coronation procession in London in 1953, when Salote rode proudly erect in the pouring rain without benefit of hat or umbrella; Tongans do not cover themselves in the presence of superiors, Salote died in 1965. Last week her son, Taufa' Ahau Tupou, 49, 6 ft. 3 in. and 300 lbs., formally ascended the throne.

The Tongans made certain that Tupou IV could keep up his strength. From all over the kingdom's 150 islands, they locked in outrigger canoes and launches to the week-long ceremonies at the capital of Nuku'alofa, bringing baskets of mutton, lobsters, crabs and other delicacies for His Royal Highness. More than 3,000 pigs were roasted whole for the coronation-day dinner. Thirty huge turties taken from pens outside the King's palace went into the royal soup. The Duke and Duches of Kent, and Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii representing President Johnson, were among 3,000 guests who knell on mats in the malac (palace park), ate (with fingers) such South Sea exotica as Inpula—chicken and duck broiled in ecocoming vats of a mildly narcotic, tongue-numbing drink made from perper roots.

Untraditional Sports, The Tongans' formula for well-being seems to work. The people have never had to labor very hard; yams, bananas and copra grow abundantly for the picking. When he reaches 16, each youth is entitled to eight free acres of land for his own use. Though most Tongans were converted to Christianity by Wesleyan and Catholic missionaries, they have managed to retain their own gods too. Their monarchy is indigenous and one of the world's oldest: Tupou IV traces his lineage back a thousand years, and his is the last surviving Polynesian kingdom in Oceania.

Tupou IV is supposed to be descended from the mythical sky god Tangaroa, but Tongans no longer believe their King can magically heal scrofula or liver disease with a mere touch of his foot. Tupou, who waited two years for his crown because of the nation's deep grief over Salote's death, is an Australian-educated lawyer who was Tonga's Prime Minister until his mother died. In his university days, he excelled at such untraditional sports as surfing and pole vaulting. Among his goals: to lure more tourists to the Tonga (Friendly) Islands and to drive out the rhinoceros beetles that threaten Tonga's coconut trees. The King must share his powers with Tonga's elected Parliament and a privy council but, unlike a lot of smaller kings,

he runs his country.



KING TAUFA' AHAU TUPOU IV AT CORONATION No magic in his foot, but glory in his girth.

The Ladder of Success: we're halfway up it.

Life wasn't always this lofty.

Three years ago when we came here, we were smack on the bottom,

A struggling little whisky with a lot of high hopes.

And nothing to help us get ahead except taste. (The result of years of making superb Canadian whisky for Canadians.) And a reasonable price. (The result of bottling Canadian Lord Calvert here. If we bottled it in Canada, where we make it, we'd have to charge about \$1 more a fifth.)

But now, three years later ...

Whisky lovers are dropping their old loves for imported Canadian Lord Calvert. We're moving up in the world.

make it all the way?





"Set your sights on the top, my boy."



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Well, my boss said I could charge my whole two-week vacation with it.

Air fare. Hotel. Car Rental. Any travel package I arrange beforehand with my

travel agent.

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travel agent.

My boss oughta know. He's a Travel Agent.



THE QUEEN & SIR FRANCIS Imperialistic glory.

Hundreds of boats sounded a salute, and dock cranes dipped in tribute as Sir Francis Chichester, waylaid the past month by a duodenal ulcer, at last sailed Gipsy Moth IV up the Thames to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, where he was formally knighted by Queen Elizabeth with Sir Francis Drake's sword. Later, the solo circumnavigator rode a white Rolls-Royce convertible through London's financial district to the cheers of 250,000 fellow Britons. "You personify the spirit of initiative, adventure and determination, London's Lord Mayor told Chichester at the official city reception, and he might have included Sir Francis' wife in that as well. Unmoved by the fact that the reception was scheduled for the Guildhall, where formal dress is required, Lady Chichester, 65, insisted on wearing her favorite cherry-red trouser suit, forced the Lord Mayor to shift the proceedings to his own home.

In his long and crowded career as painter, illustrator, dairy farmer, explorer, author and lecturer, Rockwell Kent, 85, of Ausable Forks, N.Y., has also found time for a procession of leftist causes, from the Wobblies on. As a token of their appreciation, the Soviets this spring awarded him a Lenin Peace Prize worth 25,000 rubles (officially \$27,775). Not to be outdone, Kent disclosed that he has donated \$10,000 of it to "the suffering women and chil-dren of Viet Nam's Liberation Front" as "a token of my shame and sorrow." Next it was the U.S. Treasury's turn, and they announced a violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act. Which didn't mean Kent could pocket the \$10,-000, because an American can't take rubles out of Russia anyway.

It has been six years since he danced onscreen in *The Pleasure of His Company*, and he has done little but a few TV specials, which take him a mere matter of weeks to rehearse. These obviously left him too much free time and energy, so last week Fred Astoire, 68, went back to work in another movie.

PEOPLE

Signed for the lead in Warner Broc. \$4,000,000 eversion of the 19-47 Broad-\$4,000,000 eversion of the 19-47 Broad-\$4,000,000 eversion of the 19-48 Broad-\$4,000 eversion eversion of British Popsier Petula Clark, 33, who has never before danced professionally.

He was simply one among thousands of tourists in Vienna as he ambled through the gardens and sighed, "Isn't it grand? I don't remember Vienna being so beautiful." Of course he hadn't seen the city since November of 1918. when, as the six-year-old Crown Prince Otto of Austria-Hungary, he was bundled off to exile. Now Dr. Otto Habsburg, 54, of Pöcking, West Germany, he has long since renounced his nonexistent throne, denied any claim he might have had to the royal palaces and grounds, and declined even to live in Austria. Nevertheless, Austria's royally spooked Socialists still heard the clanking of imperial chains, "He doesn't leave any doubt about his intentions," cried Vienna's daily Arbeiter Zeitung. "He allows himself to be photographed in front of a palace."

So cordial has the West's reception been to the New Wave Czech films that the comrades have agreed to send along at least one of the ingredients, a blonde, blue-eyed Olinko Berova, 21. La Berova, a former dancer who has made eleven films at home, was snapped up by British Director Cliff Owen for a



PETULA & ASTAIRE
Pugilistic training.



OLINKA BEROVA Capitalistic toil.

lead in a movie called The Vengeance of She, will be the first aetress from Eastern Europe to toil in a capitalist movie. She seems to know the fundamentals. After expressing her affection for London by embracing the mini-skirt, she flew to the film location in Monaco, embraced even less on a decadent, bourgeois beach.

"Provided it's put through a mineing machine and well seasoned, it's very palatable, almost like beef. We have often served it in our home to guests and noted their amazement when they were told, after eating it, that it was elephant meat." No mere prankish host, Patrick Hemingway, 39, Papa's second son and a trainer of game wardens at Tanzania's College of African Wildlife Management, disclosed that he is trying all sorts of canapé capers, hopes to thin overproductive herds and raise eash for African wildlife conservation by exporting canned game. "There is a potential market in America for the novelty alone," said Pat. As a matter of fact, he added, "we are informed that tinned tiger meat is now available in some American supermarkets."

Accustomed as she is to having her picture taken, these photos nevertheless had no aim except that of arousing the morbid curiosity of the public," complained Brigitte Bordot, 32, in a suit co-filed with Husband Günter Sachs, 34, against Playmen, a grotesque new Italian caricature of Playboy. The magazine garnished its second issue with a five-picture layout of a topless BB, looking mighty like a senior citizen, sunbathing in Rome with her totally in-the-skin husband, unaware that a paparazzo had, in Brigitte's words, "cut a hole in the dense vegetation surrounding the swimming pool and villa." The legendarily pneumatic Bardot had more than invasion of privacy to worry about. Commented Milan's disillusioned Corriere della Sera: "One could almost fear that the nudity of Brigitte, triumphant in innumerable films, belongs to a stand-in."



1967: a new long-

Goodyear's new Custom Power Cushion tire is built with incredibly strong and stable polyester cord. Goodyear's Vytacord.

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THE LAW

MILITARY LAW

Two Sides of Atrocity

Three weeks ago, near Dak To in the Central Highlands of South Viet Nam, North Vietnamese troops overran American positions, inflicting heavy casualties on the outnumbered, ambushed G.I.s. Then the North Vietnamese systematically slaughtered the Americans who lay wounded on the battlefield. It was only the latest in the continuing series of atrocities that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong have made a deliberate and calculated part of their war tactics. With a chilling combination of care and coldbloodedness, they have assassinated pacibut the rest maintained that they had heard no such order given. The lieutenant, David Yorck, was

tried separately and found innocent. Wilkerson was found guilty and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and life imprisonment. Three weeks ago, a reviewing authority reduced the jail sentence to 30 years, and with the help of civilian attorney Matthew H. Brandenburg. Wilkerson will appeal even that sentence. Similarly, in March, four Air Cavalry troopers, convicted of participating in the rape-murder of a 20-yearold Vietnamese farm girl during a reconnaissance patrol, were all dishonorably discharged and given sentences ranging from eight years to life, accord-

LAWYER BRANDENBURG

Justice, quick and firm.

fication leaders, killed U.S. AID workers, decapitated village chiefs, abducted whole hamlets, and murdered prisoners of war.

MARINE SERGEANT WILKERSON

The temptation to retaliate in kind is powerful, but with rare exceptions the Americans are resisting it. Fewer than a dozen U.S. atrocities have been reported and verified, and when they have been, the administration of justice has been quick and firm.

Rape, Murder & Life, Typical is the recent case of Marine Sergeant Charles Wilkerson, While on patrol, he disappeared into the bushes with a suspected V.C. prisoner. Two shots were heard; Wilkerson returned alone. Hours later, another Marine patrol came across the body of the prisoner, his hands still tied behind his back. Within two months, Wilkerson was before a general courtmartial, charged with murder. He admitted the shooting, but claimed he had been ordered to do it. Testified Wilkerson: "The lieutenant said: 'Pull out of the column and kill him.'" One other member of the patrol backed his version,

ing to their degree of involvement in the crime, Last January, one Marine was sentenced to ten years and two others to life imprisonment for gunning down two unarmed Vietnamese civilians while on patrol

Just Following Orders. The defendants are entitled to automatic review of convictions and can appeal all the way up to the Court of Military Appeals, which is made up of three civilians. They are also provided with free military defense counsel. Generally young, the attorneys "really get in there and chew," says Marine Lieut, Colonel Bill Wander, who has just returned from 13 months as the law officer® at every Marine or Navy general court-martial in Viet Nam. "They fight tooth and nail and don't give an inch. They come from all the best law schools. Military lawyers often blame the spe-

cial conditions of the Viet Nam war

9 Similar to a judge, the law officer advises the members of the court-martial (who are similar to jurors) on points of law.

for their clients' acts. "You can have an area that's been safe for six months one day; the next day it's full of V.C. argued the defense attorney for one of the Marines accused of shooting the two Vietnamese civilians. "I think it becomes a little easier to see how the accused could impulsively fire his rifle.'

But the members of the court-martial have usually seen combat themselves, rarely sympathize with a man who uses his weapon too readily. Nor do they often heed pleas-like Wilkerson's-that "I was just following orders." The Uniform Code of Military Justice, mindful of the Nürnberg trials. clearly states that a subordinate is not justified in following an order if it "is such that a man of ordinary sense and understanding would know it to be illegal." Moreover, every U.S. serviceman arriving in Viet Nam is given a printed card entitled "The Enemy in Your Hands," It advises bluntly: "It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. It is also a punishable offense.

DECISIONS

Racists' Rights "In 1933, a nigger grabbed a 75-yearold white woman in this town and brutally raped her. Brutally raped her. Did the people go out and say that nigger was a victim of discrimination and that's why he raped her? No. Three thousand people from this town rose up, took that beast out, and hung him. speaker was one of six leaders of a National States Rights Party rally last August in front of the courthouse in Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Inside the courthouse, two Negroes were being held on charges of raping a white woman. The demonstrators had promised the state police that they would not mention the two prisoners, and indeed they did not. But they swore to return the next night, and the speaker concluded: "I'm going to tell you niggers out there now the best thing you can do is start taking reservations for Africa. Get ready to leave this country. This is a white man's country. Princess Anne is a white man's town. This is a white man's county."

Local officials, understandably afraid of what another night of such talk might lead to, asked for court intervention. A temporary injunction was issued barring any States' Rights Party rallies in Princess Anne for ten days, and a later decision extended the ban for ten months. The States' Rights Party appealed, and the Maryland Court of Appeals has just ruled on both orders. In accordance with Justice Holmes's "clear and present danger" test, the court found that the ten-day curtailment of free speech was entirely allowable in the circumstances that existed in Princess Anne. But although "the remarks and epithets hurled at Negroes were nothing less than an invitation to mutual violence," the court held that the ten-

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Once in Baffin Bay, the powerfully engined Roosevelt rammed, dodged, and squeezed through treacherous ice masses, fighting her way to the very edge of the Arctic Ocean. Five hundred bitter miles ahead lay the goal that had eluded men for over four centuries.

At 50° below zero, Peary headed his sledges out over mountainous pressure ridges and across miles of unpredictable sea ice, most of it in motion. For 37 days he and a handful of helpers fought for every step of the way.

On April 6, 1909, Robert E. Peary triumphantly raised the Stars and Stripes at the pinpoint which represents the top of the world. No man since has sledged to the North Pole.

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Where can you get this quality Atlantic insurance? Through independent agents or brokers. We've found they serve our customers best.

The Atlantic Companies

month ban violated the racists' rights.
"We think," said the court, "that the period of time was unreasonable and that it was arbitrary to assume that a clear and present danger of civil disturbance and riot would persist for ten months."

LIBEL

Irksome Quirk

Douglas Gordon Goody was convicted in 1964 of taking part in The Great Train Robbery and was sentenced to 30 years. So no one gave it a second thought when an article in a Sunday newspaper called The People mentioned that Goody had been involved in the robbery. No one, that is, except Goody. He claimed that he had been libeled.

On the face of it, Goody's claim seemed absurd. But not in quirky old England, There, as in some American jurisdictions, a criminal conviction does not constitute proof of guilt in a civil case growing out of the same offense. And British courts allowed a special twist in 1964, when Convicted Safecracker Alfie Hinds realized that the one-court-does-not-recognize-what-theother-is-doing theory could also be applied to libel cases. He sued a retired police inspector who had arrested him and who had written a series of articles saying that he was guilty. The libel jury awarded Alfie \$3,640 in damages. Using the same theory, Convicted Train Robber Goody planned to nick The People for a few thousand quid.

He didn't make it. His lawyer did remind the jury of "the presumption in the law that the jury should treat the plaintiff as an innocent man who had the misfortune to have been wrongly convicted." But, The People's attorney replied, "here is a man who has been out his adult life claiming damages for injury to his reputation." As evidence of that, the defense sought to introduce the



STUDENT GOLDWYN
Zero, without the aid of counsel.

TRAIN ROBBER GOODY Nothing much to damage.

fact of his conviction. On a preliminary appeal, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, ruled that the jury could consider the conviction; he added that he had always been rixed anyways by "the strange rate of law which hays the "Town stimular to the same than the same th

DUE PROCESS

Even in High School

Marsha Goldwyn, 16, was taking the New York State Regents exam last January when she was discovered to have scratch paper filled with extensive notes. Taken before Acting Principal Peter Lopiparo, she claimed that she had crammed for the exam and had scribbled down the notes during the first halfhour of the test period. Lopiparo refused to believe her, asked her to copy them as fast as she could. After 20 minutes, recalls Lopiparo, she was not even a quarter of the way, so he grilled her for two hours until, in tears and near hysteria, she gave him a written confession: "I cheated. Marsha Goldwyn." She retracted next day, but it was too late. She was given a zero as a cheater and was barred from any further Regents exams, a move that effectively blocked admission to college.

Helped by the New York Civil Liberites Union, she sued to reverse the decision, and Queens Supreme Court Justice Lester Holtzman ruled that the Intel Marsha due process of law. Emphasizing the gravity of sanctions imposed on a Regents cheater, Judge Holtzman held that the education defended that the second of the con-"at which she might defend herself with the assistance of counsel."

Declaration Of An Independent

Julian P. Van Winkle, Jr.

Old Fitzgerald Distillery

Louisville, Kentucky Established 1849



Maybe it's due to leftover 4th of July spirit. But in the last few weeks I've thought more and more about an advertisement I read some time ago, that was titled "Declaration Of An Independent".

It was a credo for the small, family-owned, independent company—and today there aren't many of us alive and kicking.

In the Bourbon field ours is probably the only distillery of significance still privately owned and operated. No absentee landlords. No outside stockholders. No part-time executives. None required.

We still follow our own wisdom and judgment as well as our own Sour Mash recipes. We age our whiskies in our own warehouses. Distill and bottle them under our own name. All on our own plot of land.

A sign at the entrance to our grounds sums up a family tradition of 118 years:

"We make Fine Bourbon.
At a profit if we can.

At a loss if we must. But always Fine Bourbon."

But always Fine Bourbon.

Imagine trying to explain that to a board of directors or a group of those automation boys!

Ourslow, costly, old-fashioned methods just don't jibe with "modern' ideas. But I have yet to meet the modernist who didn't heartily approve of them —after one taste of OLD FITZ-

I invite you to try the mellow flavor and old-time character of OLD FITZ. See if you don't agree with our independent thinking.

And if summer travels bring you to the Bluegrass country around Louisville. I would like you to visit America's oldest family distillery and see what makes OLD FITZGERALD the most expensively made Bourbon in Kentucky. and probably in the world. The proprietors will be on hand to welcome you.

Kentucky Straight Bourbon 100 Proof or Prime Straight 86.8 Made in U.S.A.

THE PRESS

MAGAZINES

Look How Outrageous!

Each month, somebody, somewhere, nearly bursts a blood vessel over the cheeky covers of newly prosperous Esquire. In June, the magazine's cover took off on Jacqueline Kennedy. In a doctored photograph. Esquire showed her sledding with Crooner Eddie Fisher, under the quote: "Anyone who is against me will look like a rat-unless I run off with Eddie Fisher." Last November, a ventriloquist's dummy made to look like Hubert Humphrey graced the visible part of a foldout cover. Said the dummy: "I have known for 16 years his courage, his wisdom, his tact, his persuasion, his judgment, and his leadership." When the cover was opened, the full picture showed the dummy superimposed on the lap of, ves, Lyndon Johnson, who in turn was saying: "You tell

'em, Hubert.' The covers are meant to shout "Look at us! Look how outrageous we can be!' Sometimes the contents match the packaging. Every month, at least one Esquire article snipes at a sacred cow or takes some other unorthodox approach to a topic in the news. Recently, the magazine has offered "The Holy Kennedys," "The Late General MacArthur, Warts and All," "Bobby Baker Has It Made," "Two Cheers for the National Geographic, "In Defense of Cassius Clay," "The Life and Suspiciously Hard Times of Anthony Quinn," and "The American Newspaper Is Neither Rec-ord, Mirror, Journal, Ledger, Bulletin, Telegram, Examiner, Register, Chronicle, Gazette, Observer, Monitor, Transcript, nor Herald of the Day's Events,

Pseudotypicol. The magazine can indeed be bold and occasionally brilliant, and sometimes superficial or old hat or appallingly tasteless. Such features as a parody of Scientific American, a roster of "The 100 Best People in the World" (Harry Bridges, Orson Welles, Charles de Gaulle), and recurring lists of what is In and what is Out might have had difficulty making the Harvard Lampoon. A cover like the tear-stained photograph of John F. Kennedy, which ran less than a year after his seasonia tion, was patently concocted for shock, and the state of the st

—was so heavily rewritten (seemingly to fit the cover illustration) that Freelance Writer Harlan Ellison refused to let Exquire use his byline. The article described a pseudotypical Los Angeles woman, prone to suicide, sexually jaded, hooked on pills and astrologically obsessed, who was supposed to be the wave of the future for all American women coming into their early 20s.

Regular features include acerbic book reviews by Malcolm Muggeridge, pedestrian travel notes by Richard Joseph, political commentary by Dwight Macdonald, a music column by Martin Mayer, Sprinkled throughout are a few of the old-fashioned, full-page cartoons

of yesteryear's Esquire,
The mixture works, Circulation has
elimbed every month for the past 28
months, now stands at 1,050,000. (More
than 25% of the readers are women.)
In 1962, Esquire, Inc. lost \$431,175.
Last year profits totaled \$33,450,000.

Plöyboy-Prodded. Esquire has seen several downs and ups. When it was born in 1933, the outgrowth of a men's-wear trade magazine, Editor Arnold Gingrich sought literary quality to complement his fashion features—and got it at \$100 a story from Depressional, e. e. cummings, Dashiell Hammett, Eara Pound, Thomas Wolfe and Thomas Mann, One exception: Ernest Hemsel Manna Mann, One exception: Ernest Hemsel Manna Mann, One exception:

ingway, who characteristically demanded and got \$200. Much of Exquire's fiction has remained on that level, with postwar bylines including Joyce Cary, William Faulkner, Aldous Huxley, Arthur Miller, Paddy Chayefsky, Sinclair Lewis, Albert Camus, Edward Albee, John Steinbeck and Truman Capotte.

During World War II, the monthly pared its literary content, beefed up its G.I. appeal with pulpy westerns and mysteries and a parade of cheesecake by Illustrators Varga and George Petty. Following the war, Gingrich and Owner David Smart disagreed over the magazine's direction and Gingrich left. "It became a sort of uptown Argosy, says Gingrich. By the time he returned in 1952, "the original advertisers had left, ad revenues were down, and the whole climate was such that those associated with its early phase refused to touch it with a ten-foot pole." Gingrich set it back on course again, but not without difficulty. "In 1953," he recalls, "our circulation still included people who couldn't read without moving their lips. During the next three years, Esquire accelerated its evolution. The advent of Playboy hastened the process, because Gingrich wished to disassociate his magazine from Playboy and its imitators.

Organized Anarchy, Nonetheless, Equire did not do away with its gatefold pinup until January 1957. The magazine was still struggling, But by them, and the structure of the stru

Hayes, a soft-spoken North Carolinian who started his career as an assistant editor for *Pageant* magazine, remained. He rose to managing editor in



EAQUUE

FEBRUARY '67



JULY '67
Sometimes the contents match the packages.



IIINE '67

The <u>one</u> thing no other life insurance company can offer your family...



People, it is sometimes said, are much alike. We can't agree when it comes to life insurance agents. Ours are very different. Mass Mutual agents are an elite corps of skilled professionals who are, we believe, the finest in the industry.

Consider, for example, these three standards: in comparison with industry averages three times as many Mass Mutual agents have earned the Chartered Life Underwriter designation . . . four times as many have won the National Quality Award . . . six times as mony are members of the Million Dollar Round Table.

times as many are members of the Million Dollar Round Table.

Mass Mutual provides its agents with the very best in policies,
training and services—in return we ask a lot of our agents. We
ask for more work, more study, more dedication than most

people would believe possible.

The result is life insurance that is toilor made for your family, insurance of the sort an agent would write if he were doing it for himself. When an agent from Mass Mutual calls on you you know you have at your command the very best the life insurance industry can offer.

After all, isn't that what your family deserves?

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Springfield, Massachusetts | organized 1851



...is a Mass Mutual agent.

1962, editor in 1963. He pacified the staff, tackled a perennial dull-cover problem by persuading Gingrich to try out George Lois, one of the adman inventors of the Volkswagen campaign. Lois, in real life a partner in the advertising firm of Papert, Koenig, Lois, Lois, are all life a partner in the advertising firm of Papert, Koenig, Lois, Lois, press away the S600 he gets for the partner of t

Each Friday, Managing Editor By-ron Dobell and six editors drift into Haves's New York office for a story conference described as "organized anarchy." Occasionally they are joined by one of the magazine's two contract writers, Gay Talese, author of a long Esquire indiscretion about his old employer, the New York Times. When article ideas are nailed down. Haves meets with Lois at New York's swish Four Seasons restaurant; Lois takes it from there. "Reduced to its simplest terms," says Hayes, "our success relates to the fact that Gingrich got some smart, young guys together and gave them the freedom to thresh things out. As a result, Esquire has its own thumbprint now."

NEWSPAPERS

Signs in the Afternoon

Several publishers continue to be fascinated and frightened by the possibility of putting out a new afternoon paper for New York. The World Journal Tribune cost its three owners \$17 million before it went under in May, after publishing only eight months, leaving the Post the sole survivor in the afternoon field.

As a possible competitor for the Post, the Times this week will put a mockup of a new afternoon paper through a dry run. Dummies of the Times's entry, dated Oct. 1, show a standard-size page comprising only six columns. As vet unnamed, the new paper is the result of brain-trusting by a twelve-man committee of Timesmen headed by Assistant Managing Editor A. M. Rosenthal. Managing Editor Clifton Daniel stressed that the Times as yet has made no decision to publish. "This is an experiment to see what type of afternoon paper it might be if we go ahead. It is an effort to conceptualize.

Others are able conceptualizing. O. Roy Chalk, publisher of the city's Spanish language El Diario-La Prensa, has met with officials of seven newspaper unions in the hope of putting out a standard-size, afternoon daily patterned and the standard-size afternoon daily patterned not make specific proposals," said a man who is something of a connoisseur of specific proposals, Bart Powers, president of the New York Typographical dent of the New York Typographical

The Daily News has begun hiring consultants, such as James Dunn, a former circulation staffer on the World Journal Tribune, and Peter Palazzo, who



ROSENTHAL (CENTER) AND TIMESMEN Conceptualizing, so to speak.

redesigned the Sunday Herald Tribune before it folded. Palazzo worked on an afternoon format for the News for weeks, "My work is classified," says Palazzo. "At this delicate stage I shouldn't say any more."

REPORTING

Keeping It Cool

A delicate negotiation has been going on between representatives of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service and newspaper, radio, IV and police officials in twelve U.S. cities. The goal: to temper the tone of not overage, should the summer of 1967 prove long and IV into bulletins have attracted swarms of spectators to embroiled districts, complicating the job of the police. Newspaper headlines have often fanned flames of discontent.

The Justice Department has proposed voluntary guidelines modeled on a system used in Omaha. At the out-break of a riot, police relay a "Code 20" to newsmen; they, in urn, hold up concept the police relay a "Code provide at least as much information on the riot as newsmen could guither in ment has also asked for less inflammatory language in riot coverage and greater care in substantiating the facts.

Introduced in Buffafo three weeks before riots broke out there on June 27,
the new rules worked. "The press up
there did a very objective job," sid William Selden, a Community Relations
Service aide. "Headlines in the newspapers were hopeful rather than negative.
And the 11 p.m. news broadcasts were
suite restrained."

The man who moved the earth so you could hear the birds sing



Dr. Wilson Gaillard knows that birds do much more for you than sing. They control harmful insects and weed seeds. They provide food and sport. In fact, they are essential to the complex balance of nature that keeps people alive. Most birds would die if they couldn't migrate, and they

must travel a precise route. One such route goes right through Dr. Gaillard's country near Mobile, Alabama. There, on Dauphin Island, song and game birds from much of the U.S. feed and rest on their way to or from Central or South America. Often, it's a 600-mile, non-stop flight.

But people began using up the land on the Island, leaving less and less food and shelter for birds. The door to migration was closing. That's when the Doctor and his friends started moving the earth. People and organizations got together, bought the necessary land, hired earth-moving equipment. scooped out stagnant swamp-beds, changed them to fresh-water lakes by sinking artesian wells. They planted bird food, cleared underbrush, tested soil, grew shrubs and flowers, brought in pheasants, quail, minnows, crawfish, crickets, earthworms, and even bees for pollination. They traded the scooped-out soil as full payment for the excavating. Any trees that had to be cut were sold for lumber. Now the birds are thriving, and the people have a beautiful park. Next time you hear a bird

sing, it could be through the courtesy of Dr. Gaillard and his friends. Listen carefully and you'll get this

The Dauphin Island Sanctuary represents the work of the Alabama Ornithological Society, the Audubon Society, Bellingrath Gardens, Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board, 4-H Club, The Mobile County Commission, Mobile ervation Assn., Mobile Garden Club, State Department of Conservation and many public-spirited individuals. message: the wise use of nature's gifts ...animal, vegetable or mineral...is the responsibility of every American. Each one of us can help, probably more than you suspect.

Sinclair has long been dedi-

cated to conserving America's natural resources and wants to encourage private citizens to take a more active part in preserving our national heritage. For a booklet describing what others have done and how you can help, write Sinclair Tour Bureau, 600 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Also include your request for information about touring to any scenic landmarks you wish to visit.







Today's newest idea in corporate transportation —

Over the years, in thousands of companies, Beechcrafts have conclusively demonstrated their ability to multiply the accomplishments of top management people . . . by freeing them

from the shackles of the timetable.

But with competition for profits tougher today than ever, companies of every size are looking for ways to multiply the effectiveness of management people at all levels—including

key personnel in administrative, marketing, production, and service categories.

In many cases, they are finding that the quickest, most effective way to do this is to multiply the mobility of these people. How? By operating their own low-cost "shuttle service... a trouble-shooting operations wehicle...a" "flying wedge" marketing team transport...or an economical air-lift for a single passenger on an important mission.

In fact, this solution has suddenly become extremely popular-because of the development of an airplane that makes it extremely practical.

That airplane is the new Il-seat, high-performance Beechcraft Queen Airliner. This is the same airplane that has been selected as the workhorse of the nation's rapidly developing network of commuter airlines—and other scheduled airlines all over the world.

The qualities that have made the Queen Airliner a real profit producer for scheduled airlines have made it an ideal airplane for corporations to use for shuttle service between branch plants, offices, mines, mills, warehouse points and remote job sites. It takes a special kind of airplane to meet all the requirements of this kind of service.

It takes an airplane of practical size—big enough to comfortably seat 10 passengers, yet operate at a low plane/

mile cost for economical flying with partial loads.

It must operate day in and day out without costly and time-consuming maintenance. It must be able to use the smallest, roughest airports as well as the big smooth ones.

It must have all-weather capabilities.
And it must make short trips as well as long ones economically—and operate at such low cost that you can afford to land it at any point along a shuttle route to pick up or deliver just one passenger.

The Beechcraft Queen Airliner is all of this—and more. Any time there are more than 4 passengers aboard, the transportation cost is less than the cost of airline fares. And in many cases, car rentals and other ground transportation expenses become just memories, because the Queen Airliner lands at, or much nearer, the ultimate destinations.

Is it any wonder so many companies today consider the company air shuttle one of the greatest new ideas in corporate transportation since the introduction of the business airplane itself? Why not get complete facts now!







If several of your key people travel regularly between branch plants, offices or hard-to-reach job sites, you may find—as many other companies have—that your company can save thousands of key personnel manhours every year by establishing its own corporate "air shuttle" service. Example: By Queen Airliner, travel from downtown Chicago to downtown Terre Haute to downtown Alton and back takes less than two-thirds the total travel time required by commercial airline.





Queen Airliner avionics for communication, navigation and weather avoidance can be as sophisticated as those of the biggest airlines.

the Beechcraft that runs like a company bus...

One Of These Other Royal Family Beechcrafts May Also Fit Your Company's Needs:



Queen Air A65. Three-compartment privacy of a big twin in the price range of a light twin. Seating arrange ments up to 9 persons. Speeds to 239 mph. Range over 1,600 miles.



Queen Air 88. Pressurized comfort and walk-around room. Supercharged fuel injection engines. Speed to 246 mph. Range over 1,200 miles. Seating for 6-10 people.



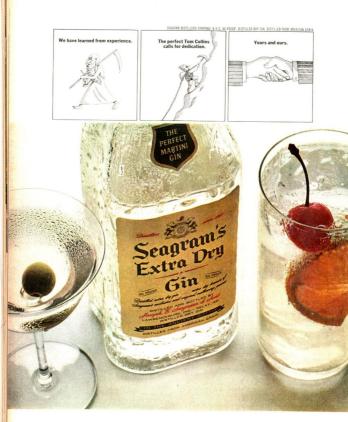
Beechcraft King Air. Most immedi-



Beech "Imaginuity" many fields. Since 1954, Beech has ately successful corporate twin in aviation history! Big, roomy pres-played a major role in the design surized cabin. Powerful turbine en-development and management of played a major role in the design, gines. Amazing short-field capability. sophisticated target missile systems.

FREE: For more facts about how a Beechcraft Queen Airliner can help multiply total management mobility in your company—or for infor-mation on any Beechcraft airplane—write Beech Aircraft Corporation, Marketing Services, 9705 E. Central, Wichita, Kansas 67201.





Seagram's Extra Dry the perfect martini gin, is just as perfect for Tom Collins.

MUSIC

FESTIVALS

Ominous Vistas

When the curtain rose on Mozarfs Dom Giovanni at Spoleto, Italy, Iast week, the traditional 17th century Spantheness and companyl funeral costume drifted through bare spaces that seemed to recede into infinities of squamarine. Massive bands of grey rocktured around an open control of the private around an open control of private around a protection of children of the property of property of the property of p

The designs were the first stage settings by the great English sculptor, Henry Moore, 68, and were the sensation of the opening week of the tenth annual Festival of Two Worlds. When the festival director, Gian Carlo Menotti, first suggested the idea, Moore was reluctant. After all, for years he had declined Sir Laurence Olivier's entreaties to design a production of King Lear for Britain's National Theater, But then Moore agreed to let Italian Designer Fiorella Mariani adapt settings from his existing works. When he saw the results, he was so pleased that he immediately set to work chipping, modeling and painting the pieces himself. "Mar-velous, fascinating," he said. "I never knew the life behind the creation of a

spectacle like this."*

Menotti says of the unusual collab-

festival a gift of \$1,000,000.

oration: "We both wanted simplicity,

Another admirer of the spectacle was retired perfume manufacturer (Fabergé) Samuel Rubin, whose New York-based Samuel
Rubin Foundation last week gave the Spoleto

universality and timelessness, eliminating all the unnecessary elaptrap." In the flexible, open spaces, Menotti deployed his accomplished cast of American and Italian singers in fluid lines and ghostly dances, spelling out his concept that "the whole opera is based on the character's earch for each other." The designs simplified rather than complicated his problems of staging. Moore's sets "do regardy and symbolism." Menotit says. "His sculptures are passionate and compassionate: they seem to be listening to Mozart's music, mowing to it."

The audience scenned undecided whether Moore's stark emblems smacked of outer space or, as one observer said, of "instant Stonehnege." or what. Moore saw it all as "a whole new vision of my work." Perhaps more important, it provided a whole new vision of Mozart's masterpiece, paring sway all but the essentials of the drama, free-in more proposed or propo

Grand Encounters

On the flagpole in the courtyard of the 13th century stone barn, the black, red and gold stripes of Germany flew above the red hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union. It was a tribute to German Barrione Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, er, who was to perform in the barn during the Touraine Festival in central France. It was also an act of self-effacement by Fischer-Dieskau's accompanist, Soviet Planist Sviatoslav Richter, who has made the rustic, four-year-old festi-

Having performed with him before, Fischer-Dieskau was already acquainted with Richter's modesty. But even he was



RICHTER & OISTRAKH IN TOURAINE Moments of uncanny empathy.

impressed when Richter insisted on turning the piano so that he could face the singer—with his back to the audience. Said Fischer-Dieskau: "I know of no other player who would have done this."

Few other players could have done what Richter did with the piano music either. Fischer-Dieskau sang the 15 Magelone Romances by Brahns in one recital, 20 of Hugo Wolfs Mörike Lieder in another. Richter matched Fischer-Dieskau's richly expressive voice in every curve of melody, every nuance of shading, every dramatic inflection, making the piano not so much an embellishment of the vocal line as a second voice that sang along with it.

Good as the collaboration was, there was better to come, Last week, on the festival's closing day, Richter teamed up for an even more rewarding recital with his great Soviet contemporary. Violinist David Olistrah, Both are natives of Odessa, but they had never played together before. In sonates by Schubert, Brahms and Franck, they showed what a regrettable omission that had been.

Their Schubert bounded with youthful energy and spontaneity, and their Franck was a lyrical flood. But it was the richer, darker Brahms that most fulenabled them to pass themes back and orth, coloring and developing them but always weaving them seamlessly. The audience of 2.500 was so entranced that it barrely noticed when a bird futtered musiscians, then settled in the ratters.

The only flaw was the absence of recording microphones to preserve the occasion. "I can't bear the thought that it wasn't recorded," wrote one stricken Paris critic. "If anything should survive after us, it should be such moments."



"DON GIOVANNI" AT SPOLETO (AT FOP: MOORE'S RECLINING FIGURE)
Somewhere between outer space and instant Stonehenge.

ROWING

Parker's Pachyderms

Harvard University has not fielded a national championship team in football since 1919. It has never won even an IV League tilde in baskethall, and its tiddlywinks team is 0-for-one against Oxford. So the record of the Crimson crew is somewhat irregular. No college crew has beaten Harvard's varsity in more than four years, and nobody at all has beaten this year's crew.

Harvard's oarsmen have won the Eastern Sprint Championships, the Stein Cup (from Brown and Rutgers),



HARVARD'S PARKER Anything but boring.

the Adams Cup (from Pennsylvania and Navy) and the Compton Cup (from Princeton and M.LT.). In New London, Conn., last month, they swept to their fifth straight victory over Yale, by the huge margin of seven boat lengths. And on New York's Hunter Island Lagoon two weeks ago, they outstroked Philadelphia's Vesper Boat Club, the 1964. Olympic champions, to 1) earn the right to represent the U.S. at next month's Pan American Games at Winnipeg, Canada and 2) prove that they the world.

What's more, they did it all in an old shell. Sitting in the Crimson boathouse is a new 50 ft. English racing shell that Coach Harry Parker, 31, bought last winter to replace Harvard's beavier 56-ft. Swiss shell. His varsity oarsmen have never been able to use the new boat—simply because, at an average 6 ft. 3 in, and 196 lbs. per man, they are too big to get into it.

Reasonable & Real. A onetime No. 2 oar at Penn who shifted to single sculls after college, won the national championship and a Pan American

Games gold medal in 1959. Parker says: "What I look for is somebody with reasonable size and a very real interest in atheleics." His favorite way of testing that interest is with drills like "stadions"—races up and down the steps of the Harvard stadium, run at the rate of the things around here are boring as the life of the things around here are boring as the life of the harvard stadium, run at the rate of the things around here are boring as the life of the high stadion of the hi

The victory over Vesper was anything but being. It was anything but being. It was anything but easy, too. Rowing at a beat of 50 stroke a minute, the lighter (by 7 lbs, per man) Vesper crew sprinted into the lead at the start, stayed there until mildway through the 2.000-meter race. Finally, Harvards weight and strength began to fell Stroking at a steady 50, the power, and the start of the start of the start of the property of the start of the

BASEBALL

The Angel

Amybody with three nicknames like "lim," Red" and "Mae" figures to be pretty square, But freckle-faced James McGlothin, sar pitcher for the American League's California Angels, consider shimself pretty far-out. "I smoke," be says, "And I drink—at family gatherings. Once I bent to a nightfulb, And once I had one too many, and my family sent me to bed."

While Jim McGlothlin looks and talks like a boy, he pitches like a pro. Playing for a team that as late as June 8 was in last place, eleven games off the pace. Jim has won eight games and lost only two. His earned-run average is 1.80 -best of any starting pitcher in the American League-and he leads the league in shutouts with five. Last week the Angels were in fifth place, only six games behind the Chicago White Sox, and Manager Bill Rigney was hollering at his players in the locker room: "Let's win the pennant." Jim McGlothlin was packing his glove and spikes. He had to pitch in the All-Star game.

McGlothlin's 1967 showing qualifies as a comeback—although he is only 23. When he was 18, Jim tried out with he Los Angelse Dodgers, struck out the Los Angelse Dodgers, struck out the Los Angelse Company of the

for those two stints in the big leagues shows 14 starts and one finish (which he lost 2-0), three victories and four defeats, and a dreadful ERA of 4.29.

McGlothlin's latest turnabout began last year when he was farmed back down to Seattle, where he caught the eye of Bob Lemon, onetime star pitcher for the Cleveland Indians. Jim went to Seattle with an overhand fastball, a nickel curve, and simplistic notions about strategy: if the bases were loaded and the count was 3 and 2. he three here spitch low and away. At least nothing the start of the country of the



PITCHER McGLOTHLIN

If they can't reach it, they can't hit it.
of pace, and he also taught McGlothlin
something about major-league hitters:
"They're human, like everybody else."

Indeed they are. Last week he breezed past the Kansas City Athletics 7-2, then celebrated by taking his wife Janice, to whom he has been married since he was 19, out on the town. They each had one drink.

GOLF

Daughter of Crocodile

Catherine Lacoste, 22, is a fair-ion indiding horseback rider, an energetic handball, volleyball and basketball player, a strong bowler and—by her own admission—a "lousy" tennis player, which may be a source of some disappointment to her father René, who as France's farmed "Crocodile" of the 1920s, twice won the U.S. and Wimpout the control of the c



It's Reservatron II-spearheading Sheraton's crusade to unwind a keyed-upAmerica

Hundreds of these shiny new consoles are now installed throughout our coast to coast reservation network — all hooked up to our electronic computer. Planning a trip? Have your secretary phone any Sheraton.

You'll receive written confirmation with your name (not just a number), name of the hotel, room rate, arrival date and time — plus any little extras you specify, such as a hard pillow, a room on an upper floor, you name it.

per floor, you name it.

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Sheraton is making a determined crusade to slow down keyed-up executives with great food, a quiet room — to help you unwind, live better.

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For Insured Reservations at Guaranteed Rates, call any Sheraton.



Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns (S)



All over the world King George IV sells at the same price as the other 'top 12' Scotches (London \$7.28) But here, it is the only 'top 12' you can buy for about \$5.00

The Scots produce it, we bottle it... and pass the savings on to you. Why are we so generous? We want to become the largest selling Scotch around.

King George IV

100% BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKIES, 80 PROOF. SOLE DISTRIBUTOR U. S. A. MUNSON G. SHAW, NEW YORK, N. Y



Club in Hot Springs, Va., chunky Catherine Lacoste proved that he is a pretty fair chip off the old niblick. Firing rounds of 71, 70, 74 and 79, she whipped a field of 56 pros to become the youngest player, the first amateur and the first foreigner ever to win the U.S. Women's Open.

Catherine's victory was doubly embransaing to U.S. lady pros because she is not even a full-time golfer. She has been playing the game ever since she was eight, won the French junior championship in 1964, the French Ladies' Open this year. But too much golf have been so that the property of the proper



LACOSTE AT HOT SPRINGS Amateurs have all the fun.

for a week. I think golf should be fun, and I wouldn't have much fun as a progro." During the Open, while the proxwere getting their best and, person to the proxwere getting their best and, person to the proxment of the proximation o

The pros did their bit to beat them-selves at Hot Springs, Texas' Mickey Wright, looking for her fifth Open title. shot an 80 in the second round; Louise Suggs, a two-time winner, pulled to within one stroke of Catherine-only to overshoot the green on the par-five. 534-vd. 16th hole and take a doublebogey seven. Playing methodical, unspectacular golf from tee to green and putting superbly, Catherine opened up a seven-stroke lead that put the tournament safely out of reach, despite a case of last-round jitters-six bogeys in seven holes. Finishing with a ten-over-par 294 and a two-stroke victory, she dashed off to a telephone to break the news to her father, who was celebrating his 63rd birthday in Paris.

At American Seating . . . our product is furniture, but our business is people



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SCIENCE

METEOROLOGY

Foabrooms to the Rescue

Ordinary hazards of driving are compounded in New Jersey, where meteorology, topography and industrial air pollution often produce dense fogs that suddenly blot out the road ahead. Fog is so familiar a problem in some sections of the state that permanent electric signs have been erected along the New Jersey Turnpike to flash warnings of fog and to cut speed limits. But New Jersey motorists may soon have a clearer view. By borrowing a discovery used to produce water in Chile, state transnvlon thread and rotated at 86 r.p.m. by a base-mounted motor. In a research chamber in which a prime New Jersey fog can be simulated, a row of fogbrooms substantially thinned a test fog in a minute and completely cleaned it up in five minutes.

Bellis and other scientists think that the moving nylon filaments jog the minute fog particles together, causing them to combine into water droplets large enough to drip down the threads. To test the brooms outside the laboratory, the New Jersey researchers have set up 20 in a field outside Trenton and equipped them with photoelectric de-



AFTER ONE-MINUTE SWEEP FOG CHAMBER BEFORE TEST Maybe even a water supply for Antofagasta.

portation officials hope to be able to sweep long stretches of highway clear

of fog. Like New Jersey, Chile has dense fogs, which move in from the Pacific nearly every evening. Even so, some of the country's northern areas are among the most arid in the world, receiving practically no rainfall despite their moisture-laden atmosphere. Observing that the fog collected into drops on nylon lines, scientists at the Northern University of Chile in Antofagasta constructed wood and metal frames strung with vertical strands of nylon and set them up on nearby hills. As the fog was blown through the frames by the evening wind. it formed water droplets on the strands that dripped into receptacles below, quickly filling them. With enough frames, the Chilean scientists believe they can supply the water needs of a medium-sized city.

Half Mile of Nylon, This sounded good to fog-conscious Wesley Bellis, research director of the New Jersey department of transportation. He set up a research group, which finally evolved a "fogbroom," a 30-in. by 48-in. aluminum frame strung with a half mile of

vices that start their motors when a fog settles in. If they effectively clear a corridor through the fog, the devices will probably first be placed in operation along a stretch of highway five miles west of the Lincoln Tunnel that is frequently shrouded in fog

Fogbrooms came upon the scene just as New Jersey officials were beginning to despair of ever finding a practical fog-dispersal system for their highways. Giant fans installed several years ago along the New Jersey Turnpike to blow fog away instead seemed to draw more into the area. Propane jets, used successfully to clear fog around Paris' Orly Airport, would be prohibitively costly to install along miles of highway. Like silver-iodide seeding-another nique used to clear fog from airportsthe Orly system is effective only against fogs that occur at below-freezing temperatures: most New Jersey fogs form at warmer temperatures. The propane jets also have a side effect that makes them even more impractical for highway use: they generate light snowfalls that have actually been blamed for a chain of auto collisions on a road in the vicinity of Orly.

ASTRONOMY

X Rays from a Quasar

Quasars, most astronomers agree, are the oldest, brightest, farthest and most mysterious celestial objects known to man. To this list of superlatives, scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory have now added another. After recording X rays emanating from quasar 3C 273-the first time that a quasar has been identified as an X-ray source -Physicists Herbert Friedman and Edward Byram have determined that 3C 273 is also the most powerful X-ray

emitter ever discovered. The latest addition to quasar knowledge was obtained by instruments carried aboard an Aerobee rocket shot from White Sands, N. Mex., in May. Soaring above the atmosphere, which absorbs X rays before they reach the earth, the rocket detected X-radiation from quasar 3C 273, from a giant elliptical galaxy called M 87, and from three locations in the sky where no celestial objects are visible. The recorded radiation from the quasar was only one-thousandth as great as that from a starlike object called Sco XR-1-which appears to be the brightest X-ray emitter in the sky (TIME, Sept. 16). But 3C 273 is 1.5 billion light-years away. compared with only 500 light-years for Sco XR-1. The quasar's actual X-radiation is thus about one billion times that of Sco XR-1, the scientists calculate, and 500 times as powerful as that of M 87, a galaxy consisting of a trillion stars.

Astronomer Friedman would like next to monitor 3C 273's X-ray luminosity to determine if it varies as widely as the quasar's visible light. He would also like to get an X-ray spectrum, which might help unlock more of the quasar's secrets. Either procedure would require a longer look at quasar X rays than can be obtained during the fleeting minutes that an X-ray telescope can be rocketed above the earth's atmosphere. The answer, Friedman says, is an X-ray telescope in an orbiting satellite or, better yet, one on the surface of the moon.

AGRONOMY

Sow Later, Reap More

Shortly before he reported for duty with his reserve unit during the six-day Arab-Israeli war, Hebrew University Scientist Isaac Harpaz, 42, proclaimed victory over a less obvious threat to his country. For several years hybrid corn plants in Israel-and in several European countries-had been under attack by a mysterious disease that dwarfed their growth, roughened their leaves and often completely destroyed them. The disease has now been routed, Harpaz reported, by his discovery that a little procrastination in planting will pay large dividends in healthy corn.

After 70% of Israel's hybrid corn crop withered away in 1958, the Israeli



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Ministry of Agriculture, suspecting that the disease was spread by an insect, called on Harpaz for aid. By 1959 Harpaz had discovered that the corn blight -which he straightforwardly named Rough Dwarf Maize Disease-was caused by a virus. Coping proved more difficult

Mistaken for Grasses, Supported by an \$80,000 grant from the U.S. Agriculture Department, which was concerned about the possibility that the disease might spread to the U.S., Harpaz finally identified the virus carrier as a tiny plant hopper named Delphacodes striatellus. The insect, he discovered, was not particularly fond of corn, prefer-ring the sap of barley, wheat and oat plants during winter and wild grasses in the summer. But while moving from its winter- to summer-plant hosts, the plant hopper frequently plunged its stylet into young corn seedlings in the mistaken belief that they were wild grasses. In the process, the corn-killing viruses thriving in the insects' saliva were injected into the corn seedlings.

Spraying seedlings with chemicals to control the plant hopper would have been prohibitively costly. Instead, Harpaz turned to the virus itself. Further research revealed that it was extremely sensitive to heat, ceasing all reproductive activity within the plant hopper when the temperature reached 76°F. To Harpaz, this suggested a simple solution: instead of in early April, hybrid corn should not be sown in Israel until late May. Thus when the seedlings emerged early in June, he reasoned, the few viruses left in the plant hoppers' salivary glands would be too sluggish to infect the corn.

To test Harpaz' findings, Israeli farmers last year planted some of their hybrid corn in early April, the rest late in May. There could be no doubt about the results. Although 45% of the plants sown in April came down with Maize Disease, only 3% of the May plants were infected. Similar tests, adjusted for local temperature variations, have also proved successful in Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria and Italy, where corn farmers are learning that they can reap more by sowing later.

NAVIGATION Magical Stones of the Sun

Without benefit of compass, Viking sailors of the 9th century managed to ply their watery routes of conquest and commerce, navigating by stars at night and by sun during the day. No matter what the weather, according to ancient Scandinavian sagas, the sun could always be located with the aid of magical "sun stones." Summarizing sunstone lore in a recent article in the archaeology magazine Skalk, Danish Archaeologist Thorkild Ramskou lamented that none of the sagas clearly describe the sun stone. "But there seems to be a possibility," he wrote, "that it was an instrument which in clouded weather could show where the sun was." Now, with a clue supplied by a young archaeology enthusiast, Ramskou has discovered the secret of the sun-seeking stones of the ancients.

To the ten-year-old son of Jorgen Jensen, chief navigator of the Scandinavian Airlines System, the instrument described in Skalk sounded much like the twilight compass used by his father on flights at high latitudes, where the magnetic compass is unreliable. The twilight compass is equipped with a Polaroid filter that enables a navigator to locate the position of the sun-even when it is behind clouds or below the horizon-by the sunlight polarized by the atmosphere.

Flight Test. Intrigued by his son's observation, Jensen passed it on to Ramskou, who immediately recognized its



RAMSKOU & CORDIERITE CRYSTAL And a little child did lead them.

scientific implication. Enlisting the aid of Denmark's royal-court jeweler, the archaeologist collected minerals found in Scandinavia whose molecules are all aligned parallel to each other, just as the crystals are in a Polaroid filter. Ramskou found that one of these minerals, a transparent crystal called cordierite, turned from yellow to dark blue whenever its natural molecular alignment was held at right angles to the plane of polarized light from the sun. Thus, he reasoned, a Viking could have located the sun by rotating a chunk of cordierite until it turned dark blue.

Putting cordierite to the test, Ramskou accompanied Navigator Jensen on an SAS flight to Greenland, keeping track of the sun with his stone while Jensen used the twilight compass. His observations were accurate to within 21° of the sun's true position, and he was able to track the sun until it had dipped 7° below the horizon. "I now feel convinced." Ramskou concludes. "that the old Viking sailors with the aid of their sun stones could navigate with enormous accuracy.

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What will the English think of next?

RELIGION

THEOLOGY

Revelation & History

Ever since World War II. German Protestantism has been dominated intellectually by Demythologizer Rudolf Bultmann and the existentialist theologies of his Marburg disciples. In recent years, however, Bultmann's radical skepticism concerning the historic character of Christian revelation has come under concerted attack by a spirited group of younger theologians known as the "Pannenberg circle," after Wolfhart Pannenberg of Mainz University. It is Bultmann's conviction that the Gospels tell almost nothing authentic or trustworthy about the Jesus of history. Pannenberg's answer is that Christianity is nothing if it is not historically true.

The son of a Nazi customs official from Stettin, Pannenberg, 38, did his



PANNENBERG

doctoral studies in theology at the University of Heidelberg; he acknowledges a major intellectual debt to Heidelberg's Old Testament Scholar Gerhard von Rad. At the university, Pannenberg became the leader of a group of young thinkers who met for late-night discussions of theology, and who in 1961 formulated their principles in a joint volume of essays called Revelation as History. Although not widely known in the U.S., Pannenberg has lectured at the University of Chicago, Harvard and Claremont, and three of his major works are in the process of translation into English. Just published is an introduction to Pannenberg's thinking called Theology as History (Harper & Row; \$6). Edited by Theologians James Robinson and John Cobb of Claremont, the book contains a long, learned introduction by Robinson, an essay by Pannenberg, and critical commentaries by three leading U.S. theologians.

Scriptural Authoritarianism. Pannenberg's dispute with Bultmann centers on revelation and its relationship to history. To Bultmann, faith and reason are totally separate, as are God's history and man's; the divine will is known only through the kerygma (proclamation)-God's word as contained in Scripture, which is understandable only through faith. Pannenberg argues that Bultmann preaches a kind of "Biblical authoritarianism" of God's word and, in effect, pushes Christian faith outside the boundaries of history. On the contrary, Pannenberg insists, God is not only the ground of all existence, but all of history is a revelation of his existence. A notable example of this is the history of ancient Israel, as recorded in the Bible. "It was the Jews who first discovered divine reality within the changes of history," contends Pannenberg. "For



THE RESURRECTION (BY MATHIAS GRÜNEWALD)

To reunite the sacred and the secular.

this reason they, unlike other peoples, did not try to stem themselves against the new, but continued to see divine manifestations within the changes of history itself."

The most explicit expression of God's presence for Christianity is the appearance of Jesus-which to Pannenberg is not an isolated, inexplicable miracle but an inevitable progress in the course of divine history. Pannenberg goes so far as to argue that "Jesus brought hardly anything that was new. He claimed the God of Israel as his authority, a God already known to his hearers. He stood in a tradition that expected the coming of this God, and it was just this future which he announced to be near." Only because Jesus emphasized so strongly man's relationship with God did he clash "with other elements of Israelite tradition, especially with the traditional validity of the Law."

By far the most controversial of Pannenberg's theses is his contention that the Resurrection is, properly understood, a historical event. Largely because the idea of a return from death is a concept incomprehensible to modern man. Bultmann considers the Resurrection a trans-historical myth. Pannenberg concedes that there is no way of knowing the exact mode of the Resurrection—was it simply a special vision given to Jesus' disciples, or a reconstitution of his body?-but he insists that there is no justification for dismissing it as legend. The fact of the Resurrection, he declares, was one of the primitive elements of Christian teaching, and its conceptual possibility is foreshadowed in apocalyptic passages of the Old Testament-notably in Isaiah 26:19. Pannenberg further argues that the Resurrection is God's proof to man that biological death is not the end to existence, and that there is an ultimate meaning and purpose to history.

"Theonomous" Controller. Pannenberg's own theories have inevitably come in for attack—and not only from



BUITMANN

the Bultmannies, Conservative Protestants are offended by his opinion that the virgin birth is probably a legend. More radical critics point out that it is beyond the province of history to establish the Resurrection as a fact, since the historian can deal only with events that are within the range of human experience. American "Death of God" Theologian William Hamilton contends that Pannenberg is simply reviving the outlated medical concept of God as forces in the universe—an idea totally alien to an age of secularity.

It remains to be seen whether Panenberg—who is now working out the philosophical foundation for a full-scale theology of history—proves to be an effective counter to Bultmann. But even Pannenberg's critics concede that he has once again raised several traditional issues that have been largely ignored by contemporary German theologians. In contrast to both Bultmann and Switzerland's Karl Barth, who strongly endealing the contrast of the contrast of the contrast to the full-man dependent of the contrast of the contrast to both Bultmann and Switzerland's Karl Barth, who strongly elation in Christ, Pannenberg stresses the continuity of Old and New Testaments. Compared with theologies that

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place exclusive stress on Biblical authority. Pannenberg's offers a rightful reminder that there may be other ways by which man can come to know of God. Most important, perhaps, his conviction that revelation is historical in character may well force other theologians to examine again whether the assumed gap between secular and sacred events is all that unbridgeable.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Pope's Fraternal Eyes

During his nine years as apostolic delegate to the U.S. Archbishop Egidio Vagnozzi, 61, proved to be a somewhat enigmatic and unpopular figure to American Catholics. There were few extended to the control of the control was named a cardinal by Pope Paul was named a cardinal by Pope Paul vas named a cardinal by Pope Paul vas named a cardinal by Ecclesiastical Affairs Congregations. His successor is Archbishop Luig Raimoncurrently apostolic delegate to

A dour and learned churchly diplomat, Vagnozzi suffered by comparison with his much admired predecessor, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, now the Vatican's Secretary of State. Privately, many American bishops complained that Vagnozzi took too active an interest in the internal affairs of the U.S. church. In 1963, for example, he persuaded several prelates to cancel speaking engagements of the radical-minded Swiss Theologian Hans Küng. Both before and after the Second Vatican Council, Vagnozzi delivered repeated speeches warning U.S. Catholics against imprudent hankerings for too much change. The apostolic delegate is also known to have expressed strong opinions about episcopal candidates, who are proposed to Rome by the hierarchy for the Pope's approval. Many Catholics take for granted that the large number of ecclesiastically conservative priests named to head bishoprics in recent years

is a reflection of Vagnozzi's influence. Liberal & Likable. His successor appears to be both cooler in approach and warmer in personality. A native of northwest Italy's Piedmont region, Archbishop Raimondi, 54, studied at Rome's Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy, entered the Vatican diplomatic service in 1938 as secretary of the papal nunciature in Guatemala. He is no stranger to the U.S., having spent seven years in Washington during the '40s as a secretary and auditor at the apostolic delegation. He also served as chargé d'affaires in India and nuncio to Haiti. and since 1956 has discharged his functions as apostolic delegate in anticlerical Mexico with cautious tact. The white-thatched Raimondi is described by acquaintances as "a liberal who knows his limitations," and "a likable man who wants to be liked."

The title of apostolic delegate is one of the most anomalous in the church's

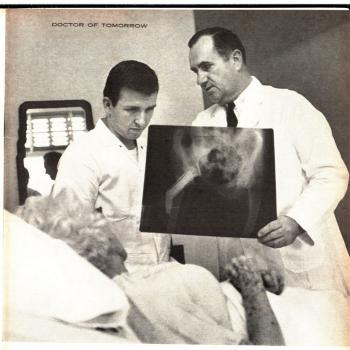


ARCHBISHOP RAIMONDI Both cooler and warmer.

bureaucracy. In nations with which it is represented by 35 nuncios (ambasadors of serios) and the serios (ambasadors of serios) and serios (ambasadors of serios) (ambasadors of serios

The most widespread objection to these emissaries of the Pope is that they frequently enjoy far more influence in Rome than do local cardinal-archbishops who outrank them. In recent years, complaints have multiplied that Rome's diplomats meddle too much in the interlation of the control of the contries where they are stationed. Extremetical states of the control of the result of the contries where they are stationed. Extremetical the control of the contries where they are stationed. Extremetical the control of the contr

land"-not always without justification Why Italian? In an era of Catholic collegiality, when national hierarchical organizations are taking on increased responsibility, theologians have suggested that the office of apostolic delegate is something of an anachronism. Some also contend that the apostolic delegates-most of whom are Italianmight be more effective if they were nationals of the countries to which they are posted. Top Vatican officials do not agree that the office is outdated. Argues one: "There is no way in the world in which the Pope could supervise the work of hundreds of separate episcopacies without having his man on the scene. He needs an eye open for him



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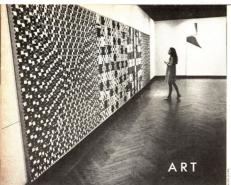
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PAINTING

An American Largeness

Ever since Jackson Pollock and the first abstrate expressionists began enlarging their canvases back in the late 1940s, American paintings have been getting bigger and bigger. To show the lengths—and beights—that artists are going to nowadays, Manhattan's Jewsh Museum this week put on display 23 mural-size paintings, with a total area of 2,883 sq. fi. The smallest, James Bishop's 500°V, is a mere 64 ft. sq. The control of the proposition of the p

The museum's curator, Kynaston McShine, who selected the paintings, unpretentiously bills his exhibit as an "airy, informal, summer exhibition of big, beautiful paintings." The show includes both abstract and representational art. Veteran Abstractionist Gene Davis sets the eye dancing in Phantom Tattoo with a 10-ft, by 19-ft, cascade of multicolored awning stripes. Ellsworth Kelly does three giant, economysize rectangles of flat color (one each of red, yellow and blue) covering 89 sq. ft. Alfred Jensen's four-paneled impasto consists of dozens of big squares, little squares, houndstooth checks, checkerboards and signal flags-all in a canvas measuring 7 ft. by 28 ft. Alex Katz deftly pinpoints a life-size Lawn Party, in a realistically painted 9-ft. by 12-ft, canvas populated by all his friends and neighbors down in Maine.

Why do the artists love big canvases? "Largeness," McShine answers, "is part of the American esthetic. The large painting is generally more of a challenge than a small one." Painter

Kelly agrees. "Paintings," he says, "have been expanding lately because we need to see things more clearly. An artist wants to say something that can compete with everything else that's being done. There are big images everywhere around us-bigger jets, bigger bridges, and factories-our whole new way of living." To Al Held, who worked on Greek Garden for two years, bigness "gives me the scale that I'm looking for, the presence that I want, I'm not trying to make an equation that size equals quality, but to me bigness just means I've got a bigger playground, both in the real and the metaphysical sense.

Portraiture à la Mode

At the age of 23, after garnering a few commissions in London, Maurice Quentin de La Tour set himself up as a portraifist in Paris. The year was 1727, and Anglophilia was becoming fashionable in the court at Versalles. cannily proclaimed himself an English paniete, Pastel portraiture was all the rage. Only seven years before, the Italian pastellst Rosabla Carriera had visited Paris and found duchesses and princesses imploring her to do their portraits. La Tour protlemly devoted Not long afterwards, a counselor to Not long afterwards, a counselor to

Louis XV wrote admiringly that "La. Tour is becoming the portraitist à la mode." Louis summoned La Tour to Versailles, where he limned the monarch's handsome features, as well as those of the royal family and Madame de Pompadour. Other commissions nat-

* No kin to the 17th century French Painter Georges de La Tour,

urally followed. Along with other prominent painters of the day, he was soon awarded quarters in the Louvre, which then served as a royally endowed artitst' colony. In 1750 Louis named him official court painter.

Sotins & Smiles. It was an age of retes and fireworks, of lords and ladies allike be-decked in paints, powders and silk. La Tour portrayed his clients as they wished to see themelves, studiously recording their brilliant satins and laces, men and their mistresses. But he was enough of an ironist not to ignore their unreal smiles and bored, malicious eyes.

La Tour shared the cynical nationalism and lust for learning of his friends Voltaire and Rousseau. He refused the regularian principles. He delved into science, mathematics, politics, theology, philosophy and poetry, and took up the study of Latin at 55. When he retired dowed homes for indigent mothers and passionately adopted a panthesim that sent him roaming the countryside, embracing and talking to the trees. He died chronicled.

Democratic Tyrant. With his sitters, La Tour was the most democratic of tyrants. Portraits of the King's daughters were never finished-in order to punish them for failing to keep appointments. La Tour once threatened to walk out of his studio when the King tried to watch him sketching la Pompadour. "My talent," he proudly maintained, "belongs to me." Nowhere was it better displayed than in his self-portraits, in which the illusion of reality is so strong, marveled one 18th century critic, that "it seems as though nature had painted itself." One of the three that survive, showing La Tour at his prime at 50 (see color), was auctioned off at Sotheby's in London last week on behalf of a Bolivian diplomat. An anonymous buyer paid \$56,000 for it.

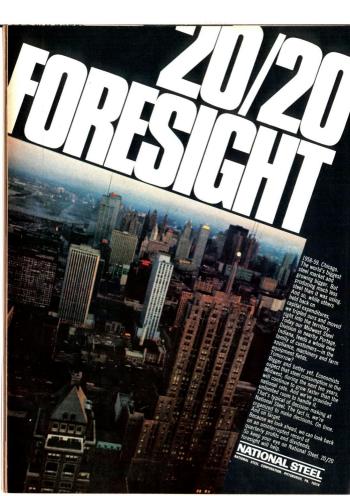
GRAPHICS

Crazy-Quilt Composer

Tokvo's Masuo Ikeda, 33, gets angry when accused of being un-Japanese. To be sure, it took Western critics to discover him: the sharp eye of a German critic on the judging committee detected his hitherto unrecognized talents at a 1960 Tokyo prints competition. As a result, Ikeda won top honors. Last year Ikeda also walked off with the grand prize for graphics at the Venice Biennale. A show of his prints, currently traveling the U.S. under the sponsorship of Manhattan's Museum of Modern Art, opened last week at the East Tennessee State University Museum in Johnson City, Tenn, After this foreign attention. Japan is now coming to recognize him as one of its outstanding etchers and lithographers; inspired by Ikeda, a number of younger Japanese artists, hitherto bored with the tradition



MAURICE QUENTIN DE LA TOUR MIRRORED THE AGE OF POMPADOUR, EVEN IN HIS SELF-PORTRAIT.





IKEDA IN STUDIO
Decidedly pop-Oriented.

of wood-block prints, are turning back to graphics with new interest.

One reason Western critics may have cottoned to Ikeda sooner than his countrymen is that his art is frankly influenced by the West. He works only in red, blue, yellow and black, partly because Piet Mondrian used these colors. His cheerfully scratchy, crazy-quilt compositions of bicycle handlebars. Coke bottles and girls in garter belts owe a good deal to Klee and Dubuffer.

Ikeda's subject matter is decidedly pop-Oriented, he seems humorously obsessed with the artifacts and luxuries of modern Japan's mass-produced prosperity. Rose Is Rose is a three-tiered print that piles flowers atop a pair of lowered, high-heeled shoes fitted into a box; its shoes in turn are on top of a pair of lipsticked gifts who are also enclosed in a hox Morman from New York at the contract of the properties of the paper with the produced that the contract of the paper with the produced that the produced with the produced that the produced with the produced with the produced that the produced with the prod

Despite his acknowledged indebtedness to Western artists, Ikeda's work also reflects Japanese life and artistic traditions. While supporting himself by doing portraits of bar patrons along Tokyo's Ginza (at 28¢ apiece), he studied older graphic techniques, and from them evolved his own distinctive style, in which he scratches directly on a metal plate with an etching needle to obtain nervous, dramatically blurred line. "Why do Westerners insist that Japanese artists remain 'quaint' and 'traditional' in order to fit their image of artistry in Japan?" he asks. "We dress just as Americans do; we drink Coca-Cola just as they do. An artist's work is composed of various sources. They include tradition, but they must also include the manner of life of man today." This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities.

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MODERN LIVING

RESORTS

Aristocrats of the Continent

Most have grudgingly added air conditioning, but that is about the only serious concession to modernity made by the great old resort hotels of the Continent. Tourists who need cellophanewrapped water glasses may take their business elsewhere.

Stays are shorter and guest lists less glided nowadays, but there are still enough old-rich, old-faithful families who return year after year to keep Europe's de luxe palaces filled nearly to capacity. For \$30 and up for a double ronial interiors that evoke the glories of a belie propure, as well as puperfect service from staffers who frequently outmore guests, have seemingly been around forever, and never forget a visit of the propured to th

▶ Negresco, in Nice, is one of the French Riviera's "Grands Cing" (the other four: Monte Carlo's Hôtel de Paris, Cannes's Carlton, Beaulieu-sur-Mer's La Réserve, Cap d'Antibes' Hôtel du Can). It is also the most colorful with its pink-and-green cupola, its doorman in blue knee socks, red pants, buckled shoes and jaunty red cockade, its one-ton Baccarat crystal chandelier in the lounge-and a main floor men's room copied from Napoleon's campaign tent, with toilet paper in saddle bags and spigots of 18-karat gold. No two guest rooms are alike, and once a guest settles on a favorite, he is likely to insist on the same room year after year. Three suites are patterned after the chambers of Louis XIV, XV and XVI. But Sophia Loren favors No. 414, the so-called Royal Suite, copied from Josephine's boudoir at Malmaison.

➤ Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe in Bad Gastein. Austria. Since the 15th century when Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III discovered the therapeutic effects of Bad Gastein's thermal waters, the tiny Alpine village has been called "the Spa of Kings." Kaiser Wilhelm spent 20 seasons there, and it remains a favored hasons there, and it remains a favored hasprawling, Joursdoy; hoed, upone to provide the property of the control of the provided property of the provided provided the provided provided the provided provide

▶ Park-Hotel Adler in Hinteraerin, Germany, An ancient Bluek Forest inn that dates back to 1446, the Adler has been in the Riesterer family for 14 generations, during which time everyhody slept there—from Marie Antoinette and Napoleon to Goebbels and Adenauer. One of the hotel's popular additions is a glassed-in swimming pavilion in the gaaden, navigable even when winter snows deep, navigable even when winter snows that the particular of the particular traction remains the cuising, a fact that traction remains the cuising, a fact that prompted the Riesterers to equip their bathroom with a scale—fluodifyl slip scale back 11 kg. (roughly 31 lbs.).

▶ San Domenico Palace in Taormina, Italy. A converted monastery, one of its cloisters 600 years old, the San Domenico has been a hotel since 1896, Part of its appeal is the monkish ambiance, part the views of Mount Etna and the Sicilian seascape. Though rooms are air-conditioned, most guests leave their windows open to enjoy the perfume from orange, lemon and almond trees in the garden beneath. Winter used to be the peak season, and in those days, recalls Night Porter Antonino Cappelli as few as three titled families would fill the whole hotel with their retinues, and it took a mule train to fetch their belongings from the railroad station. Now spring and summer are the busy months. and, says Cappelli, "today they come

with a flight bag containing a change of underwear."

I Hotel María Cristina in San Sebastián, Spain. Queen María Cristina started it all back in 1912, when the city built a five-story hotel to accommodate the countless chamberlains, ministers, officers, grandees and courtiers who followed her to Miramar, the royal summer residence on the Bay of Biscay. Led by the Duke of Alba, the Duke of Lerma and the Duke of Pinohermoso (who once commandeered the couch in the ladies' powder room rather than sleep in another hotel), the Spanish aristocracy still faithfully flocks to the María Cristina every summer, "We cater to a certain class of people who no longer have the money their grandparents had," says Director Abelardo Bellver, "but they do still have the very same tastes."

▶ Hôtel du Palais in Biarritz, France. Like the nearby María Cristina, the Palais is the expression of a royal whim: Emperor Napoleon III built it as a summer residence in 1854 to please his wife Eugénie. The palace closed when the dynasty fell, but it reopened as a hotel in 1894 and has been one of the world's finest ever since. La specialité de la maison is pamper le guest. Winston Churchill became a regular only after the hotel at its own expense installed a custombuilt, old-fashioned bathtub complete with bronze legs, just like the one in his London town house. Says Palais General Manager Roger Boltz: "As long as there are people who want to live in a select and secluded environment or achieve visible social status-and this means until the end of mankind-places like ours have a function to fill. They will never disappear.

TRAVEL

Who's Got the Bags?

A Florida insurance man who travels frequently by air has a novel way of keeping close to his large suitcase. He arrives at the airport with the bag manacled to his wrist. "Cape Kennedy courier—top security," he whispers to



With spigots of gold and Josephine's boudoir.



NICE'S NEGRESCO

the gate attendant, whereupon man and luggage emplane, hand in handle.

Other dodges may soon be needed. Along with the continuing increase in air travel comes, an impressive rise in complaints over fost, bashed-up or mis-directed bagagge, U.S. carriers last year hauled 176 million pieces of luggage, and lost or mishandled a mere. 028% lost of the lost

Airlines officials like to farm out at least a little of the blame. "When 20 grey Samsonite bags are sitting on a delivery carousel," says a TWA man, "it is quite conceivable that Jane Roe is going to pick up John Doe's bag. And if she does not, there could always be some con man waiting around who

will."

When the carrier is an fault—as when a clerk slaps a Carson City ticket on a bag headed for Chicago—the errant lugage is pursued relentlessly. When it can finally be established that a piece is lost, financial settlement is made. Naturally, people try to pull a fast one once in a while. A man arrives at the altoprt, does while. A man arrives at the altoprt, does consider the compliance of the similar from his hotel. Right or wrong, be gets his bag custom-delivered to his room.

Addacionely, ATA and IATA designated last week as "World Wide Baggage Week, 1967." Included in the festivities was some hard thinking by 140 national and international member airlines, aimed at showing today's traveler that the industry cares about his grey Samiend as the strength of t

With this system, the passenger himself is the only one to handle his bagage. He stows it abourd a kiddy-carsized plastic cart and picks up a claim ticket. At the check-in counter, a clerk inserts the ticket into a sensor, sending cart and luggage along a track onto the passenger again inserts his ticket into a slot, whereupon the laden cart obedienly trundles to his side. Estimated average time for the loading or unloading operation: three minutes.

Meanwhile, major airlines are trying to teach employees to care almost as much about possessions as the passenger. But as most baggage people agree, the training should also extend to the passenger himself. There is little that the airlines can do except suffer and researched for the last-minute plane examble for the last-minute plane are always to the second of the property of t

For those interested in the amount of "tar" in the smoke of their cigarette

This is the one they'll have to beat:



No health claim is made for Carlton. Great light taste is Carlton's claim.

MEDICINE

GERONTOLOGY

Secret of Long Life

How old can a man be? Consider Charlie Smith, who last weck celebrated what he calculated to be his 125th hirthday in Bartow, Fla. A spry exbranch can be considered to the conand candy shop and thrives on raw sausages, crackers, TuP, and telling people how old he is. Naturally, he has his secrets of longevity: "I never drink no green [plain] milk—only chocolate. I is not too seed off or me."

Out of loyalty to his country, Smith arbitrarily celebrase his birthday on the Fourth of July. He says he was born in Liberia in 1842, the son of one Lindy Watkins, When he was only twelve, he manufed by a Captain Legree and taken to the U.S. He was sold, assumed his owner's name and was freed afred he Civil War. Some of his story seems to check out: Watkins was a commanum in Liberia in the 1840s, and slaveship records actually list two slaveship cacilis a few words of what has been identified as a Liberian dialect.

Lengthy Gaps, Smith's claim to great age has more documentary support than most, but it is not enough. None of the "evidence" specifically mentions him, or proves he was born where and when he says he was. There is no sure biological way to check his age or anyone else's. His account of his life contains lengthy, vague gaps. And though his memory goes far back, some suggest that what he is remembering about events is what he was told years after they had happened-just like Bridey Murphy, whose claims of "reincarnation" created such a stir a decade ago. Most people tend to understate their

age until they near 90; then longevity suddenly becomes a source of greater pride than irretrievable youth. Age 93 is a point at which many oldsters decide to call themselves "centenarians." After that, they seem to age 15 years in the ten-year interval between U.S. censuses. Chief Actuary Robert I. Myers of the Social Security Administration has analyzed the 1960 census report of the 1960 census report of the U.S. and concludes that the true that they have been under the control of the true that they have the second that they have the second that they have the second they have the second that they have the second that they have the second they have the second that they have the second they have the second that they have the second that they have the second the second they have the second the second the second the second

Well-documented records of the longestity of Civil War veterans give Myers his most solid evidence of the time rate of attrition by age, 01 2,100, 000 men in the Union Army in the sions in 1914, all of whom had given reasonably satisfactory proof of age, 1945—at which date one of those 15-year-old drummer boys who enlisted in the last weeks of the war would have to be 95—there were only 210 Union to be 95—there were only 210 Union wived, and the died at 110,00 me sur-vived, and the died at 110.

Records & Recollections, How can a centenarian prove his age? In most cases the only evidence is his own word. Though some Western European countries began keeping good birth records in the 18th century, the U.S. was slow to follow. Massachusetts began in 1841, followed by other New England states, Significantly, there are no reports of incredibly advanced age from areas that keep good birth records. Dr. Belle Boone Beard, a University of Georgia anthropologist, lists 28 ways of proving age. They vary in reliability from college-entrance or graduation records to marriage, insurance and naturalization records. For former slaves like Charlie Smith, Dr. Beard recognizes ships' manifests, bills of sale, deeds and wills as So far, none of these records has documented the survival of a U.S., citizen past 111 years. Nor have the incredible sasertimos of such hardy Soviet peasants as Shirail Muslimov, who claims to be 161 or more, been borne out. One in parts of Central Asia years are computed in twelve-year cycles, each year being named for an animal. Thus a man born in the year of the horse might have been born in 1840 or 1838 or 1870—and not understand the differ-

ence in time. The inability to document claims of extreme age helps establish a useful outer limit for doctors who deal with the aged-and in no way detracts from the charm of such local characters as Charlie Smith and Sylvester Magee, another former slave from Hattiesburg, Miss., who claimed to be celebrating his 126th birthday last May 29. Magee's eyes are bright and alert, his face marvelously expressive, and until four years ago he was still working in the cotton fields. His recollections of life as a slave and of his later service in the Union Army are remarkably detailed, but a family Bible that recorded his birth date happened to be lost when his cabin burned down four years ago. That doesn't bother Magee, After all, Lyndon Johnson sent him special greetings for his 124th birthday in 1965, and last year he discovered the earthly delights of wine and cigarettes. With an eye to the pearly gates, however, he is afraid of sleep. I'm an old man, you know," he chuckled before his latest birthday party. "I could go any minute.'

DOCTORS

Six-Year Wonders

How young can a doctor be? If a Weiss, M.D., 23, is roughly two years younger than the next youngest physican at Bostor's famed Massachusetts General Hospital. It doesn't bother Weiss that all his fellow interms have two more calendar years of medical school behind them. "If red I'm among peers," he says matter-lof-facily, So, appears to the same of the company of the same of th

medical curriculum by two years. The standard academic path for an aspiring M.D. is four years of premedical schooling in an undergraduate college, then four years in medical school proper. By the time he graduates, he is already 25, with one year of internship still before him and an adequate income even more remote. Considering this heavy investment in both time and tuition costs, bright young high school students are increasingly attracted to the mushrooming physical sciences. There they can expect to get a higher degree in six or seven years and make good money in industry by the age of 25

Pacing the Brightest. Worried by this trend, Johns Hopkins University launched a new program in 1959, un-



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der which about 24 students selected annually spend two years in college, then five years of medical courses. Later, Northwestern University, Boston University and Albany Medical College began similar accelerated programs that vary somewhat in content but run just six years until internship. And, in 1963. Philadelphia's Jefferson Medical College began a program that runs only five

During World War II, several medical schools adopted a similar timetable to turn out six-year or even 5½-year wonders. The big difference now, however, is that the new accelerated courses have no "crash" concept behind them. What they have done is lop off many of the nonscientific aspects of a professional education. Most of the courses utilize the summer months, provide about the same training as normal medi-cal-school programs. "These programs are designed to let the bright young man go at his own pace," says Dr. Shevis Smyth of the Association of American Medical Colleges, "to give him the best medical education as fast as he can absorb it." Still, a good deal of time in the first two years is left open for such nonmedical studies as language, sociology, music and philosophy. Even in the final med-school years, accelerated students at Northwestern attend seminars on "Four Plays of Shakespeare" and "Communications Theory.

Concepts v. Cramming. The accelerated programs offer high school seniors another important incentive. Pre-med students normally have no assurance that they will be accepted as medical students at the end of their four undergraduate years. They sweat for grades. or sometimes opt for easy courses, in order not to get low science marks on their academic records. But both the Northwestern and Boston University accelerated programs contain built-in guarantees of admission to med school, provided that the student does not simply flunk out. The result is that the speed-up students can choose courses that suit their interests rather than their records. Says Ira Weiss: "We were able to put more stress on conceptual thinking and ideas than on cramming facts by rote." The accelerated program has meant a cut in total tuition costs of up to \$4,500 for many students; it has also brought about a much better utilization of classrooms, laboratories and other

As far as training goes, the accelerated doctors seem to do well. Young Ira Weiss led his entire class at Northwestern. And, in his class's National Medical Board examinations, 83% of the accelerated students scored 83 or better, as against 38% of the regular medical students. "We were worried that the students would have tunnel vision." Franklin Ebaugh Jr., dean of the Boston U. School of Medicine. "But they haven't proved to be any different. They are very alert.

The accelerators themselves are self-



Only for the absolutely sure.

confident, but not absolutely sure that they haven't missed something along the way. Some feel that they are pointed more toward research than bedside medicine. Many mourn having missed the varied extracurricular life of Joe College. Other students, as well as many of the program's administrators, feel that the special plan is only for those students who are absolutely sure that they want to be doctors, "But how you get absolutely sure, I don't know," says Dr. Paul Allen, 23, a Boston U. graduate. "I know I missed a lot. I wouldn't

Despite such misgivings, the fact is that these students have gained two years of productive professional life. And as Dr. John Cooper of Northwestern says, "It's important to get the students out of school and into the hospitals, where they can do some good before they have their first coronary."

recommend the program to anyone who

B.U., in fact, the dropout rate has hit

38%, though at Northwestern it is only

isn't willing to give up six years."

OBSTETRICS

Smoking & Stillbirth

Mothers who smoke during pregnancy endanger the lives of their unborn children. This is the finding of Oxford ille R. Butler and Martin Feldstein, an American economist at Oxford, who compared the statistics on 617 stillbirths and neonatal (within four weeks of birth) deaths with those of 16,377 live births that occurred in Britain in the first week of March 1958. The results: pregnant women who are moderate smokers (one to nine cigarettes a day) are 20.8% more likely than the average of all pregnant women to bear dead babies or babies who die soon. and heavy smokers (ten cigarettes a day



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SHOW BUSINESS

MOVIES

The L. & H. Cult

Two door-to-door salesmen give hard sell to homeowner. Homeowner objects, nonchalantly removes one salesman's watch, admires it, and then smashes it on doorstep. Salesman mulls, then casually breaks off section of door frame. Homeowner reflects, then rips off salesman's shirt. Other salesman blinks, frowns, and throws brick through window. Homeowner throws brick through windshield of salesmen's car. Salesmen attack homeowner's piano with axes, swat vases with spade handles. Homeowner tears off car headlights, doors, gas tank and sets auto ablaze. Salesmen demolish house, dig up lawn, hack down trees and shrubbery.

The scene is from a 1929 two-reeler starring, as the salesmen, those two heroes of the harebrained, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. To the uninitiated the mayhem may seem just a grand exercise in slam-bang slapstick, But to a fan club called the Sons of the Desert. it is a classic example of the high comedic art of "reciprocal destruction" and worthy of scrutiny down to the last double take. Described as "an organization with scholarly overtones and heavily social undertones," the Sons of the Desert (named after an L. & H. film) was founded two years ago by a group of Manhattan literary and showbusiness people, now has chapters, or "tents," in seven cities, numbers among its members such modern-day gagmen as Jonathan Winters, Dick Cavett, Dick

Van Dyke and Soupy Sales.

Hoot & Holler. "Laurel and Hardy did more funny stuff than Chaplin ever dreamed of," says Comic Orson Bean, vice sheik of the Manhattan tent. He finds that studying his collection of Laurel and Hardy two-reclers helps his own

LAUREL & HARDY IN "FINISHING TOUCH" (1928)

performances in the Broadway musical Illya Darling. In Detroit, the 75 tent members draw on a collection of 35 Laurel and Hardy films owned by Eric Stroh, of the Stroh beer dynasty; annually, the Detroit tent awards a "Fine Mess" trophy (a phrase from a famous Hardy line) -a \$15 black derby-to the man or men who have "contributed a fine mess to Detroit." (Current holders: the local weathermen.) The Minneapolis tent shelters 150 fans, including Harry Heltzer, president of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.; members wear derbies to the meetings and hoot and holler in the best silent-film tradition. Johnny Carson prizes L. & H. for "their rapport, their genuine liking for each other." Mime Marcel Marceau calls Laurel the "maître of all mimes in the world": Author J. D. Salinger, who runs off old two-reelers for his children, refers to the pair as "two

heaven-sent artists and men The Sons of the Desert is one of the latest manifestations of a growing cult. Primarily, the interest derives from reruns of L. & H. films on TV. In the past three years, moreover, two successful feature-length films composed of clips from old L. & H. shorts have been released, and a third is scheduled for this fall. The fever has spawned a cartoon series as well as TV tributes on CBS and NBC, and the mugging faces of L. & H. appear on everything from puppets and salt-and-pepper shakers to the jacket of the new Beatles album. In Paris one moviehouse annually runs a two-month L. & H. Festival, Marshal Tito has a large collection of their films and, following the custom of L. & H. fans Stalin and Churchill, has regular private showings.

Off the set, the comedians relished their own distinctive pursuits. Georgiaborn Hardy spent most of his leisure hours at the country club, where, despite his 350-lb. bulk, he was one of Hollywood's best golfers, Laurel, who was born in Britain (and had understudied Charlie Chaplin), once explained that he and Ollie "had different hobbies. He liked horses and golf. You know my hobby-and I married them all." He had, in fact, wed four women a total of eight times, and a fifth sued unsuccessfully to be declared his wife.

Unfortunately, the two men did not own their films, and thus did not reap any income from reruns. During their last years-Ollie died at 65 in 1957. Stan at 74 in 1965-neither was independently wealthy.

Tie Twiddle. The tributes, though, keep growing. Later this month, the L. & H. lore will be further enriched by the publication of The Films of Laurel and Hardy* by William Everson. Incisive, objective and generously illustrated, the book traces the development of the team from their first silent two-reeler, Putting Pants on Philip (1927)-a fast-paced trifle with elements of homosexual humor—through their hilarious, Oscar-winning The Music Box (1932), to the sad, tired, misconceived mishmash. Atoll K (1952). In all, the dim-witted duo made 90 films as a team. immortalizing such mannerisms as Ollie's blushing "tie twiddle" and exasperated slow burn and Stan's tearless. whimpering crying jag and flip-flopping walk (which he achieved by cutting the soles off his shoes). For some reason. women do not appreciate the humor as much as men do. Unlike Chaplin, who was ever the champion of the innocent heroine, Laurel and Hardy usually ran afoul of gold-digging coquettes or nagging wives. Typical is the scene in which

Citadel Press; 223 pages; \$7.95.



IN "PARDON US" (1931) They've even got Tito inside their tent.



IN "LAUGHING GRAVY" (1931)

74

an amorous Ollie kisses his pinkie and touches it to his wife's lips—whereupon she bites it with a crunch.

Rich with insights into the clowns' techniques. Films will undoubtedly add new dimensions to the L. & H. legend -a prospect that Everson contemplates with regret. "Overadulation," he warns, "can often build up a wall of resentment against its objects, who are usually wholly innocent of any involvement in a cult movement, often dislike it, and usually refuse to take it seriously." When he heard about the formation of the Sons of the Desert shortly before his death, Laurel suggested that the club should maintain only a halfway dignity, and that "everybody have a hell of a lot of fun." As Laurel liked to tell his disciples: "Don't sit around and tear comedy apart. It is like a fine watch, and you'll never get it together again. And don't ask me why people laugh—that is the mystery of it all."

SINGERS

Spreading the Faith

"I wish," laments Dionne Warwick, 26, "someone would tell me where I fit in." That's easy. She is the best new female pop-jazz-gospel-rhythm-and-blues singer performing today.

Her disorientation is understandable. For years, the recording industry indiscriminately lumped singers like Dionne into the Negro music bag, or what the trade calls rhythm and blues. More galling still, the waves of British rock groups that thumped across the U.S. merely imitated the music that the Negro blues merchants had been performing with more style, heart and verve for decades. Now U.S. audiences have belatedly discovered singers like Dionne, Aretha Franklin and Lou Rawls and hoisted them to the top of the bestseller charts. The trade Journal Cash Box, in fact, named Dionne the No. 2 pop singer of 1966 (No. 1: Petula Clark), and currently her recording of Alfie is outselling the versions of 40 other singers

Gutsy Growls. Like most of her blues mates, Dionne was raised in the "church groove," learned her soulful style when she sang in the New Hope Baptist Church of Newark, N.J. She has been spreading the faith ever since. During a recent tour of the East Coast, she attended services at the New Hope church, then drove her Mercedes into Manhattan to conduct her own kind of revival meeting at the Copacabana. Her songbook is a primer course in variety and good taste. Tall and wickedly curvy in a snug, deep-dish gown, she swoops down into gutsy little growls for Walk On By, soars up into high, hallelujah quavers for What the World Needs Now Is Love. She shifts through patterns of intricately sliding rhythms with synchro-mesh precision, embellishing phrases with improvised dipsy doodles that make each song uniquely Warwick.

The architect of Dionne's success is Songwriter Burt Bacharach Jr., 39, son



WARWICK AT THE COPA

Through the rhythms with synchromesh. of the syndicated columnist, who discovered her six years ago when she was swinging doo-wap-dee-doo backgrounds in a recording studio. When she first appeared for an audition in pigtails, dungarees and sneakers, Bacharach was immediately impressed: "She has a tremendous strong side and a delicacy when singing softly—like miniature ships in bottles," Musically, she was "no play-safe girl. What emotion I could get away with!" And what complexity, compared with the usual run of pop songs. In Bacharach's Anyone Who Had a Heart, for example, she slides from a 5/4 rhythm to 4/4 to 7/8 and then, instead of the standard four-bar ending, finishes with a five-bar tag that adds a strange lilt and a choir-loft wail.

Black Pearl. Dionne recorded her first Bacharach song, Don't Make Me Over, in 1962 while she was a scholarship student at the Hartt College of Music in Hartford, Conn. After the song climbed into the top ten, she answered the call of her manager ("C'mon, baby, you gotta go"), left school and went on a tour of France, where critics crowned her "Paris' Black Pearl." Rhapsodized Jean Monteaux in Arts: "The play of this voice makes you think sometimes of an eel, of a storm, of a cradle, a knot of seaweed, a dagger. It is not a voice so much as an organ. You could write fugues for Warwick's voice.

Diome has been known to run up telephone bills of 5800 a month keeping in touch with her family in East Orange, NJ., and her boy friend, Philadelphia Eagles Halfback Timmy Brown. Last week, between appearances in Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles, be jetted back to Newark to attend services at the New Hope church. 'I other has piritual rejuvenation,' she says.

THE THEATER

Platitudes on Parade

The Unknown Soldier and His Wife. The only evil of war left unmentioned in Peter Ustinov's three-hour verbal artillery barrage at Lincoln Center's Vivian Beaumont Theater is the antiwar play. Despite a sprinkling of quips, Ustinov lays down a lethal set of pacifist platitudes that ultimately calls for an intellectual gas mask.

Bertolt Brecht, on whom Ustinov relies heavily for his inspiration, was content with the Thirty Years' War for Mother Courage, Unknown Soldier gobbles up 2,000 years of battle history, from Roman times to the present. Small wonder that digestive torpor soon sets in. Ustinov's hero is an unknown soldier who is always dying just before his recurringly pregnant wife can give birth. Like Brecht, Ustinov appears to believe that war is a continuation of the class struggle. The mighty spill the blood of the lowly in a kind of cruel game, a black farce. It is a question whether Ustinov's lines supply comic relief or comic sabotage to his theme. Says a general: "I sense a trap," Replies an archbishop: "That's unusual for a military man.

There are interfudes of genuine hilariyc, heiley provided by Bob Dishy as a zany, Teutonically accented technician of ever-improving death machines who is always ready to sell his services to he highest bidder. The cast delivers to lines as if they were quotations, and even such accomplished performers as Howard Da Silva and Brian Bedford Howard Da Silva and Brian Bedford en, however, breubes radiani nuncence into the unknown soldier, and stirs he only honest emotion of the evening.



DA SILVA & BEDFORD IN "SOLDIER" Trapped by a gas attack.

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The New York Stock Exchange NEW YORK

A native of Kansas City, Missouri, Joseph M. Luby was graduated from Wentworth Military

partment. He joined Paine, Webber in 1960 as National Manager of our Municipal Bond Department and became a partner in 1964. He is a member of the Investment Bankers Asso-

LOS ANGELES

U.S. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

Growing Appetite

In four important areas, new statistics gave further evidence last week that the U.S. economy is turning upward:

▶ Retail sales, becalmed since last September, rose briskly during June at a dozen major chains. Sears, Roebuck and J. C. Penney both amounced an 8% and the state Department Stores, with 107 outside partners of the state Department Stores, with 107 outside partners of the state Department Stores, with 107 outside partners of the state Department Stores, with 107 outside partners of the state of the state

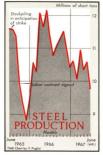
▶ Appliance sales, after months in the doldrums, perked up. Many dealers reported sales 10% to 20% above levels of a year ago despite higher price tags (General Electric increased prices on most of its line by 3% in mid-May). ➤ New auto sales, which gained in May over a year ago, had another advance last month to a point 4.2% above their

last moth to a point 4.2% above their June 1966 mark. The welcome rebound left the industry only 9.2% behind its record 1966 sales pace during the first half of this year, even with the disastrous first quarter, when new-ear purchases slumped more than 20%. The acceleration caught Detroit by surprise, exceleration caught berroit by surprise, down. The resulting drain on stocks in the hands of dealers here and there created shortages of such popular models as Chevrolet Camaro, Mercury Cou-

► Factory orders advanced by a sharp 4.1% in May in what the Commerce Department called "the first significant

gars and Plymouth Furys.





improvement since the first of the year." The more cautious-or pessimisticanalysts feel that these forces may do no more than offset such drags on the economy as declining plant-and-equipment spending and inventory liquidation. They figure that the economy has lost too much momentum to rebound strongly any time soon. Many other economists consider that the consumers renewed appetite could turn things around quite quickly. So far this year, consumers have been paying off old bills and pouring their spare cash into savings at a record rate. One evidence: last week's Federal Reserve Board report that consumer installment credit rose only \$193 million in May, the smallest increase in five years. But that could swiftly be changed by the kind of spending reported in recent weeks, which could send ripples across the entire economy-especially in heavy industries that have substantial idle capacity.

Sted production, for example, sank to 62 million tons in the first six months of this year, for its lowest first half since 1964—in great part because of dwinding orders from the auto industry, orders from the auto industry, and the control of th

Though steel men consider rising imports (which reached a record 11% of the U.S. market last year) a serious threat requiring higher tariffs, they remain vigorously bullish about their long-

term future. Gott expects a 40% increase in demand for steel products within ten years. Other steel executives foresee rapid technological advances helping to restore profits and recapture lost markets. Second-ranking Bethlehem Steel Corp., for one, has just announced plans to install its first continuous-casting unit in Johnstown, Pa., at a cost of \$13 million. Last week fourthranking Armeo Steet took options on the programment of the programment of the programment of the programment of the product of the programment of the product of the product of the product of the programment of the product of the pro

In many segments of the economy, from steet to retailing, rising demand could well contribute to rising inflation. Soaring costs have cut profit margins sharply this year, and despite higher revenues the prospect is that total corporate profits will go up little, if at all. Thus even a modest jump in orders is likely to trigger price increases to offset the profit squeeze.

COMMUNICATIONS Mother Bell Gets a Message

After holding American Telephone & Telegraph on the line for 20 months, during which 66 witnesses filled 10,000 pages with testimony, the Federal Communications Commission last week had a message for the company. Mother Bell was making too much money. The FCC held that AT. & T. should put less of its profit bank into the business, instead telephone bills. Specifically, students the state of the company of th

According to FCC calculations, the



company was enjoying more than an 8.5% return on investment, too rich a feast for a public utility. A more reasonable income, said the commission, would be 7% to 7.5%. To A.T. & T.'s insistence that 8% was needed, the PCC return to regulatory use from the record that no regulatory use from the record that of the PCC return at or even approximating this level for any electric or telephone utility."

A.T. & T. maintained a calm attitude about the edict, but warned that "if allowed to stand for the long pull, this restriction on our earnings prospects would inevitably slow down our efforts to provide more and better communication of the provided provided that the provided provid

cheaper rates for three-minute long-distance calls during special hours. That led to a spectacular surge in traffic, and in profits. But that was in a year of spectacular consumer spending. Whether a new rate cut will produce the same results in 1967 is far from certain.

AIRLINES

New Tiger at the Top

The airline industry has soared far past the railroads in the passenger business, but so far it has been low and slow on freight. Of all cargo transported in the U.S., 43% is still carried on the rails, only 1% in the air (trucking the rails, only 1% in the air trucking the rails, only 1% in the rails only 1% in the rail of the rails only 1% in the railroads of the railroads of

Elsie & Trigger. It was a good idea, but it also occurred to some 2,700 other postwar entrepreneurs-mostly returning servicemen who shared Prescott's ambition to start an airline. Undaunted by all the competition, most of which was soon to wither. Prescott sent his pilots barnstorming for business. The company hauled grapes from the West Coast to Georgia, took Elsie, the Borden Cow, from the East to a California county fair, even toted Roy Rogers' horse Trigger around the rodeo circuit. All the while, the hustling Prescott ("We would wash cars on Sunday morning if we had to") was buying up airplanes and "gambling that somehow we'd find a use for them." Not until 1949 did the company fly into the black -and it suffered losses a couple of times even after that.

With Prescott, now 54, still its pres-



PRESCOTT



LOADING CARGO PLANE
Laying new tracks in the sky.



HOFFMAN

Beyond that, the ruling might serve as an impetus for state regulators to force down intrastate telephone rates.

On Wall Street, news of the commission's ruling came as still another blow to A.T. & T. stock, which, with some 3,100,000 owners, is the most widely held in the world. It reached an alltime high of \$75 in July 1964, then began falling, and was further depressed by the FCC investigation. Last week A.T. & T. slumped to a 1967 low of \$53.25. The loss in value of the stock since the 1964 high; \$10.5 billion, Nor is the FCC quite finished with the subject of A.T. & T. In the fall, the commission will launch a new phase of its farranging investigation and review such items as teletypewriter service charges and telephone-manufacturing costs.

What impact a new set of rate reductions will have on A.T. & T.'s revenues is hard to say. In 1965, when the company agreed with the FCC on a \$100 million rate reduction, it was passed along to the consumer in the form of ranks to name Wayne M. Hoffman, 44, the No. 2 man at New York Central, as its new board chairman. In making the switch, Hoffman happily characterized Flying Tiger as a company that is "just beginning to grow."

Some beginning. Last year Flying Tier increased its revenues by 53% to \$86 million, while multiplying its profits nearly threefold to \$12.1 million. What makes the record all the more impressive is the fact that the airline was founded in 1945 on an investment of \$180,000 and a rickety fleet of eight Budd Conestogas. Briefly called the National Skyway Freight Corp., it took its subsequent name-and many of its top personnel-from the legendary Flying Tigers, volunteer American pilots who flew for China early in World War II. Disbanded as a unit 25 years ago last week, most of the Tigers began ferrying supplies for the China National Aviation Corp., an enterprise that inspired one of them, Robert W. Prescott, to found his own U.S. cargo line.

ident, Flying Tiger expects this year's revenue to reach a record \$100 million. Nonetheless, the company's fortunes remain creased with uncertainty. For one thing, the fact that air cargo is much higher-priced than surface freight leaves it vulnerable to more severe effects of economic slowdowns. Making the business even more unpredictable is the heavy dependence on Government contracts. Flying Tiger's first big business came when it landed a six-month Government contract for hauls to Iapan in 1946; later it profited in a major way from airlift business during the 1948-49 Berlin crisis and the Korean War. Today military airlift contracts, generated in large part by the Viet Nam war, account for nearly 60% of all Flying Tiger revenue.

In hopes of reducing its reliance on Government contracts, Flying Tiger, which has no regular overseas routes, has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board to begin nonmilitary service to the Far East. Confident of getting the



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go-ahead, the company last year opened a new \$4.5 million base in Los Angeles, also ordered ten of Douglas' new jumbo-size DC-8s to increase its longhaul capacity. With that expansion came the need to beef up top management.

Avocation & Vocation. Prescott is brash and flambovant, the towering (6 ft. 6 in.) Hoffman cool and brilliant, Born in Chicago, Hoffman graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from the University of Illinois in 1943, returned to get a law degree after serving as an army captain in Europe (two Purple Hearts and a Silver Star) in World War II. He joined New York Central in 1952, quickly moved up the ranks to become executive vice president in 1962. At Flying Tiger, it won't hurt that he is a licensed pilot who flies his own twin-engined Aero Commander, goes so far as to call his new job a "merger of avocation and vocation." Says Prescott of his new colleague: "This guy is a brain. He's gutsy too. He wants to swing, wants to do things." The way it sounds, Hoffman should fit right in at Flying Tiger.

RAILROADS

Looking Younger

Since Ben W. Heineman, 53, took control of the Chicago & North Western Railway eleven years ago, he has injected a youthal zip into the once floundering company. Last week he gave Larry S. Provo to the company's No. 2 spot and making him just about the youngest president of a major U.S. railroad. Heineman has shifted some of his previous differs to the new man, but is previous differs to the new man, but club. He continues as chief executive officer as well as chairman.

Neither Heineman nor Provo could be called a typical railroad man. Heine-



C. & N.W.'S PROVO Under the same roof.

man is a lawyer who got into the railroad business after a 1954 proxy fight, when he took control of the smallish Mineapolis & St. Louis Railway. A 27-year-old accountant named Provo was brought in to help straighten out the corporate mess. Heineman liked Provo, and soon after hired him away from Arthur Andersen & Co., the accounting firm, and gave him a vicepresidency. Two years later, Heineman alone.

Energetic Ben Heineman is not turning over the whole railroad to his protégé. The new president is expected to devote much of his time to organizing North Western Industries, a holding company that will place the C. & N.W.'s diversified industrial operations under the same roof with the railroad.

EMPLOYMENT

Bidding for Brains

You Miour Be I-A, But You'au, A. Witti Us cheered a recent Armatong Cork recruiting ad in the University of Pittsburgh's Pitt Ness. The ingrating pitch at Pitt was pretty much the corporation of the Pitt was pretty much the corporation of th

Corporate headhunters have been descending on campuses with uncommon force and flair. Some 500 swarmed to Stanford University this year, as against 350 last season. At Michigan State, 2,500 companies, including many smaller businesses on the campus circuit for the first time, lined up to dicker with 5,000 prospects. With men in such short supply, the recruiting surge has intensified the search at female enclaves like Smith College, whose "vocational office" finds business better than ever. Even the British came in force. Some 50 British corporations set up shop at Harvard Business School in their first concerted U.S. drive, which they call the "Brain Game of 1967."

The Dollar Factor. The supply of available graduates is stretched tighter than ever. One major reason is the high demand from the military. Many companies are now signing on people which are only weeks away from draft calls in the hope of getting them back after reducing the supply is the factor in region of students going on for graduate degrees is still increasing.

As demand intensifies, the prices go up. The Harvard Business School last week announced that its 648 new M.B.A.s. had been hired at an average of \$11,300 a year, as compared with \$10,300 in 1966. According to the College Placement Council, the average



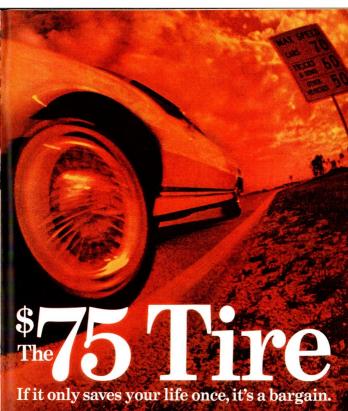
RECRUITING OFFICE AT MICHIGAN STATE
With uncommon force and flair.

starting salary for chemical engineers, last year's highest-paid group—at \$682 a month—has risen to \$733. Math and physics students are getting \$698, compared with \$648 in 1966. Even the \$589 that lowly humanities students got was a brisk increase over last year's \$544.

Theology & Public Relotions. Comtinuing the pattern of recent years, graduates were keen on aerospace, electronics, chemical, oil and other hightechnology, high-growth companies. The off-discussed student distates for business, on the other hand, focused mainly food and beverage companies, metchandisers and insurance firms, got short shrift.

No employer found the pickings easy. Wringing its Esso tiger's tale once again, Houston's Humble Oil & Refining Co. sent heavily publicized "Tiger Teams" to 300 campuses, managed to fill a record quota of 825 jobs. But Ford deployed 340 recruiters to find 2,000 new graduates, figures to wind up with only 1,500 or so. Chicago's Inland Steel sweetened its 1966 salaries by as much as 8%, still fell so short of engineers that it began scouring Canadian campuses. Illinois Bell Telephone recruiters confess that "we even hired a theology student last month. He is going into public relations or the commercial end. Looking ahead, it can be expected

Tooming alteau, value respectively that the spiraling commencement competition will increase. Labor Department period will increase that Department shortage of people in the 35-50 age bracket will occur between 1968 and 1976, reflecting the low birth rate of 1933-41. They figure that the dearth of middle-agers for middle management will raise the ante for young graduates still hisher.



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WORLD BUSINESS

WESTERN FUROPE

Out-of-Joint Projects

"The path to joining Europe—or even to cooperation in joint projects—is not smooth," sighed Britain's Guardian. It was the understatement of the excellent with the state of the control of the path o

Last week there were two distinct rebuffs from Paris. The first involved British, French and West German plans to build the subsonic, short-range Airbus, which would carry 250 passengers and go into service by 1972. By agreement of the three governments, Britain was to build the craft's engine. Trouble is, the envisioned Rolls-Royce model is still on the drawing boards, while the U.S.'s Pratt & Whitney already has a suitable engine in the test stage. So France's largest manufacturer of aircraft engines, SNECMA, announced that it would exercise its option to build the Pratt & Whitney engine. Seemingly, that was merely a hint that Rolls-Royce had better get cracking on its own model, but behind it lay the unmistakable fact that French and German aircraft companies are itching to switch to the U.S. engine.

"Purely Finoncial." Far more of a shock was Charles de Gaulle's decision to pull out of a Franco-British project to build an advanced variable-geometry fighter as a European counterpart to the U.S.'s swing-wing F-111. As the Brit-the move was made on "purely financial grounds," but the whole truth is that the French have already gone adand developed their own variable-geometry fighter, the Dassault Mirage 3G, which is above to make its maiden flight

Presumably undisturbed is the ambitious joint project to build the Concorde, a supersonic transport scheduled to go into commercial service in 1971. But to the British, this is less important than the now abandoned swing-wing scheme, which Defense Minister Denis Healey had characterized as "the core of our long-term aircraft program." Besides depriving Britain's ailing aircraft industry of one of its most advanced projects, the pullout may further aggravate the country's balance-of-payments problem; Britain, which has already placed a \$300 million order for 50 F-111s, now may be forced to buy more of the U.S.-made fighters as substitutes for its own. As De Gaulle is only too well aware, that would strengthen one of his pet arguments for keeping Britain out of the Common Market: that Britain is overly reliant for its defense needs on the U.S.

WEST GERMANY

Struggle in the Valley Since last fall, the once exuberant West German economy has stumbled through what Economics Minister Karl Schiller likes to call its "Taljahrt," trip down into the valley. The nation's economic growth, after averaging nearly 6% a year since 1950, slipped to barely 3% in 1966. So far this year, real gross national product has actually declined. New Chancellor Kurt Kiesinger shares the widely held view that the roots of the downturn can be traced to an orgy of overspending by the governments of Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard. To restore public confidence, Kiesinger's seven-month-old coalition regime last week finally reached for drastic measures that will put the budget in better balance and then, the government hopes, help push the economy back up the mountain.

"No Other Woy." Canceling a scheduled trip to the U.S. for talks with President Johnson, Kiesinger instead sat down with his ministers in the longest Cabinet meeting in the history of the Federal Republic—three agonizing days



WEST GERMANY'S SCHILLER Concern well beyond the borders.

and nights of debate over how to put the exonomy and the government's deficit-plagued finances in order. The most of changing the properties of the properties end to make a major cut—between 40,000 and 60,000 men—in West Germany's 460,000-man army, thus trimming 20% from the country's \$5 billion-a-year defense budget by 1971. "We had great reservations about this," said Klesinger, "but our financial position left no other way out."

The Cabinet also agreed to higher taxes, a cut in farm subsidies, and abolition of some pension and family allowance benefits.

Though vital to the budget balance required by the West German constitution, tax increases and cuts in welfare spending would normally be no way to fight a recession. Nor were they easy for Kiesinger, for he has had to contend with a delicate balance in his coalition government. The Social Democratic members of his Cabinet, and some of his own Christian Democrats as well, bitterly opposed the tax increases and welfare cuts. But something had to be done about government spending. Over the years, when rapid economic growth promised to produce enough cash to meet almost any demand on the federal treasury, Germany built up an ever more costly welfare system, propped up its inefficient agriculture and high-cost coal mines with vast subsidies. That spending spree, matched by consumers and fueled by galloping wage increases, kept prices moving steeply upward. When the alarmed Bundesbank stepped in with sharply higher interest rates, bank credit became so scarce and expensive that industrial expansion fell sharply, and some cautious manufacturers began shortening their work week. The ensuing downturn helped to topple Ludwig Erhard's government last year.

Economics Minister Schiller has made frantic efforts to revive plant expansion, but industry, with a quarter of its capacity idle, is fearful. The Bundesbank only reluctantly, and by timid



"OH, WELL, BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD

Another cut to the core.



JUPIÁ DAM (BACKGROUND) AND TOWN Brighter prospects in dark corners.

1‰ stages, cut its discount rate from 5% to 3%, the lowest in Europe except for Switzerland and Portugal. In the first five months of this year, industrial production slipped 5.3%, consumer goods output 9%, construction 13%, The number of unemployed in February rose fivefold from its 1966 low, to 674,000, or 3.1% of the work force, very high by German standards.

With German import buying sharply reduced, other European countries are pressing Schiller to get his economy going again. Toward that end, Schiller got Cabinet approval for \$1.25 billion in new federal and state investment funds for priming the pump. That medicine could be more effective than this year's earlier dose of public works if only because Germany has at last adopted the financial discipline that it needs to put its recovery on a solid footing.

BRAZIL

Harnessina the Paraná

Brazil's many and mighty rivers of fer a wealth of power-producing capacity, but less than 10% of the country's hydroelectric potential is utilized. Even major cities suffer from a severe kilomajor cities suffer from a severe kilomajor cities suffer from a severe kilolikektr—and sometimes die—and Sio-Paulo's massive industrial complexes are premnially pestered by a shortage of juice. Prospects are brighter: a glant project abuilding in south-central Brazil with high illuminate some of he severam of electricity for its cine-me.

The Paraná, third biggest river in South America after the Amazon and the Orinoco, is being harnessed by two dams costing an estimated \$700 million. The first power plant to hum will be at Jupiá, where next June three gen-

erators will go into action. After that, others will be added every year until, by 1972, 14 are producing 100,000 kw. each. Thirty-four miles upstream, work has begun on the Ilha Solteira Dam, whose 20 turbines will produce 160,000 kw. apiece when they become fully operative in 1979.

The 4.6 million-kw. Urubupungs' project will increase the nation's power production in twelve years to 12 million kw. This is hardly starting by the standards of developed nations, but much of Brazil's huge area (3,290,000 square miles) will be affected. Most Greetly helped will be São Pados, tricetly helped will be São Pados, tricetly helped will be São Pados, tricetly helped will be São Pados Brasilion and Kochatha and Furnas dans. When Urubupung turns on, agrid will assure an even flow of electricity from the three complexes.

Toming Mata Grosso. Equally important, Urubupunga, like Brasilia before it, will be a force in shriting the center of gravity westward into the nather lands and the state of the state of

The Urubupungá project, besides providing rural electricity, will include ship and barge locks, making the Paraná navigable and giving the interior an outlet to the sea at Rio de la Plata. Moreover, the northernmost tributaries of the

²⁰ A Tupi Indian word meaning vulture offal, which for years has been the name of a nearby stretch of rapids on the Paraná. Paraná nearly touch the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Engineers suggest that a canal might eventually join the rivers so that a vessel could enter South America at the mouth of the Amazon, do business along the interior route, and exit at Buenos Aires.

Revenue & Relief. Recently, at a ceremony on the Juji dam site, Brazilian President Arthur da Costa e Silva (Tisa. Iocare, April 21) was presented with a loan of \$34 million from the Inter-American Development Bank. But 10% of the Urubupungå project was home interaced. In fact, a reason for building interaced, and the silva of the Iocare finances within reach; getting Jupia finto production fast will relieve the power shortage even while it produces revemue to build the second dam.

MONEY

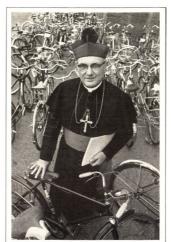
First Prize for the Quetzal Except for the Dark Ages, when

prices fell for 600 years, the value of money has generally diminished. Last year was no exception, as Manhattan's First National City Bank reports in its annual survey of the shrinking worth of currencies.

Beset by war, the Vietnamese piaster fell 38.6%. That chronic invalid, the Brazilian cruzeiro, lost another 31.8% of its value in 1966, and thus would pay for only 2% of the goods and services it could command a decade ago.

Among industrial nations. Austria's schilling (down 2.1%) was last year's most stable currency, and Denmark's krone (down 6.9%) the least. The purchasing power of the U.S. dollar sank 2.8% last year, but its performance during the 1956-66 decade was better; year, the lowest rate among major industrial powers. In little Guatemala, sound management has kept the quetzal from depreciating in the past ten years. A sampling of inflation's global grip:

Index of Value of Money			Annual Rate of Depreciation	
(195	6-100)	1966	1956- 1966	1965- 1966
United Canada Australia Belgium South & West Ge Switzer New Ze Austria Britain Italy Nerway The Net Denmar Mexico Sweden Japan France Israel India Spain South V.	liet Nam	100 84 82 82 80 79 78 77 75 74 72 72 72 72 72 69 69 68 66 62 58 57 49 46	0.0% 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.9 3.2 3.4 3.6 4.7 5.4 5.5 9	0.7% 2.8 3.6 2.7 3.9 3.6 4.6 2.4 2.1 3.8 2.3 3.5 6.6 9.4 0.0 2.6 4.0 2.7 2.7 9.7 6.0 38.6
Argentin	na	. 6.		18.6 24.2 31.8



Most Reverend Frederick W. Freking, D.D., Bishop of La Crosse, Wisconsin, visits Blessed Sacrament School in a tour of his Diocese. Employers Insurance of Wausau has insured the many diocesan properties for 14 years.

The Bishop is also a businessman.

Wausau Story

Besides all of his religious duties, Bishop Freking is responsible for the temporal affairs of the Diocese of La Crosse—a position comparable to managing a large corporation.

Think of insurance. The Bishop and his advisers, clergymen and laymen, must provide protection for 199 churches, 112 schools, 262 rectories and convents, a children's home and a home for the aged, and other prop-

erties in 19 west-central Wisconsin counties. And they must protect 179,000 people who utilize them.

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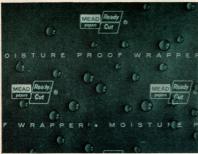


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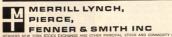
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MILESTONES

Married. Ronald Searle, 47, scalpelsharp British cartoonist, creator of the spindly legged fiends known as the Belles of St. Trinian's; and Monica Stirling, fiftyish, British novelist (The Boy in Blue) and Searle's longtime companion: he for the second time; in Paris.

Died, Vivien Leigh, 53, brilliantly versatile actress; after a long siege of tu-berculosis; in London. A fragile (5 ft. 3 in., 100 lbs.) British beauty, she spun to international fame in 1939, when David O. Selznick chose her to play Scarlett O'Hara in Gone With the Wind; that part won her an Oscar, as did her Blanche DuBois in 1952's A Streetcar Named Desire. No movie could match the historic 1951-52 London and Broadway stage performances of Anthony and Cleopatra and Caesar and Cleopatra with Laurence Olivier, her longtime lover, second husband and most ardent The triumphs were fewer after their divorce in 1960, though she still won plaudits as the vixenish divorcee in Hollywood's Ship of Fools two years ago and as the consumptive Anna last year in Broadway's Ivanov.

Died, William M. Fechteler, 71, fourstar admiral, an old-fashiond "blackshoe" (in Navy talk, a pure sailor as opposed to a brown-shoe, or flyer) who opposed to a brown-shoe, or flyer) who and battleships, in World War II led amphibious assaults on New Guinea and the Philippines, in 1951 was named Chief of Naval Operations during the Korean War buildup, then took over as in Southern Europe until his retirement in 1956; of a heart attack; in Bethesda, Md.

Died. Konni Zilliaus, 72. maverick of the British Iera and longtime (1945-50, 1955-67) Member of, Parliament, a World War I dining from the U.S. who World War I dining from the U.S. who is the conscience and was regarded by many others as a crypto-Communist, treating the House of Communist, treating the House of Communist to such the House of Communist treating the House of Co

Died. Bruce Barton, 80, dean of Madison Avenue, last surviving founder of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn; of bronchial pneumonia; in Manhattan (see THE NATION).

Died, John Big Tree, 90, a chief of the Seneca Indian tribe, whose craggy profile became familiar to every American when Sculptor James Earle Fraser used it as a model for the "heads" side of the 1913 Buffalo nickel; after a brief illness; near Syracuse, N.Y. "an inch of



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CINEMA



BENNETT & THE MILLSES IN "WAY" With a smile, not a snigger.

Ordinary & Extraordinary The Family Way. In England's North

Country, a young couple spend their wedding night at his parents' place. The boy (Hywel Bennett) has a skin even thinner than the walls of the bedroom, and as his loutmouthed father (John Mills) fusses with a chamber pot next door, he finds himself unable to consummate the marriage. When their honeymoon plans fall through, the couple stay on in the house, and Bennett remains incapacitated. "One doesn't miss what one's never had," the bride (Hayley Mills) assures him. But a month later, she miserably confides her troubles to her mother-and overnight the truth is known all over their drab industrial

From the raw material of this domestic calamity, the producer-director team of John and Roy Boulting have managed to make a situation comedy of piquant delicacy. The camera, like a sensitive visitor, never overstays its welcome when the newlyweds are together. The script, by Bill Naughton (Alfie), has a hundred opportunities to snigger but passes them all by with a warm smile. Moreover, The Family Way often evokes the serious undertones of a D. H. Lawrence story, as it explores the couple's life and the sexual attitudes that lie beneath their parents working-class platitudes.

"Everything will coom raght," both sides insist, but as the parents exchange confidences, it becomes obvious that Oedipus and Electra complexes lurk in corners of both households. At the film's finale, everything does indeed coom raght for the young couple, who go off on their own, though behind them they leave four unhappily married parents, whose permanent frustrations are now a little deeper

Playing her first grown-up role, Hayley Mills is outstanding in a cast of seasoned performers. Hayley's father-inlaw on film is her real-life father, John Mills: beery-voiced and bleary-eyed, he once again demonstrates his ability to

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UNITED AIR LINES

breathe life into any character he plays. This time he gives a brilliant full-ength portrait of a proletarian father who tries to reach his children but who cannot touch them without giving hurd. Act the first time, the old man breaks down and cries. The seene might have been merely mauditn. Mills makes it still another moment of truth in an extraor merely mauditn and the moment of truth in an extraor many people.

Message from the Asylum

King of Heorts. Provincial France. World War I. Retreating Germans plant a time bomb in a town square, preparing to explode it at midnight when Allied troops arrive. To foil the Boche plan, a Scottish regiment sends in a wide-eyed private (Alan Bates), who finds the town empty save for the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Spilling out find an abandsmed circus with enough period costumes to outfit nine road companies of Mara-Sade.

Apart from the wardrobe, nothing about this comedy wears well. Though Director Philippe de Broca (That Man from Rio) obviously hoped to make King of Hearts a memorable antiwar statement, his pacific gravity slows the film to a standstill. His lunatics are selfconsciously carefree, crowning the bewildered soldier their king of hearts, capering about the streets in a parade of spats and parasols. The warring troops are composed entirely of vaudeville krauts and British louts whose follies have been chronicled in a thousand previous service comedies. In a conclusion telegraphed from the beginning, Bates, who has miraculously saved the town from destruction, sheds his army uni-



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form, and appears naked at the gate of the asylum. The timeworn moral: the inanities of lunatics are preferable to the insanities of armies.

In straining to drive home his message. De Broca has failed to observe a fundamental rule of comedy: the absurd only looks that way when it stands next to something rational. The movie makes the whole world look crazy, including the babbling hero. Thus the representatives of war and peace appear equally loony, and one side seems just as good-or as bad-as the other.



STEVENS & GIRL FRIEND IN "GUNN" Hero of the half-hour.

Small Caliber

Gunn. In his day (1958-61), he was so cool that frost used to form on his dialogue. His wardrobe was so kempt that he had creases in his sweaters. Anyone who hired Private Eve Peter Gunn knew he was getting the real TV goods: come-what-mayhem, brisk back-chat, and a solid Henry Mancini score between the commercials

Six years later, Writer-Director Blake Edwards has resurrected the hero of his finest half-hours. Trading up from TV to a wide screen and Technicolor is not the only change he has made. Regular Gunn Moll Lola Albright, who played Edie, and Herschel Bernardi, as Lieut. Jacoby, are gone, and by the finale, Mother's joint has become a discothèque. But the music is still by Mancini, and Craig Stevens retains his drydelivery and his Cary Grant composure even in this preposterously plotted pursuit of a villain who killed one of Gunn's gangster friends. Along the way, the film turns into a

tortuous tour of off-beat waterfront locales. There is a sadistic scene in a squash court, a shoot-out in a hall of mirrors, and a visit to a floating brothel full of identical-twin prostitutes. Long before the ending, the movie has been swallowed up in affected effects and ponderous expository scenes. Despite occasional sprightly echoes of his past repartee, and despite a large cast of competent character actors, Gunn seems of much smaller caliber than he was in the living room.



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kind of student. Or you've raised one. Then you really ought to write Ralph Hough, our Director of Admissions



BOOKS

The Nether World of No

STORIES AND TEXTS FOR NOTHING by Samuel Beckett. 140 pages. Grove. \$5.

Some writers chronicle men on their way up: others tackle men on their way down. Samuel Beckett stalks after men on their way out. Bereft of eternity, he writes of the unending ravages of time, writes of the unending ravages of time, limbo, out of life but not quite into death, "without the courage to end or the strength to go on." Nothing happens; nobody comes, nobody goes, Yet his plays (Endegmen, Krapp's Lau Tapr)



BECKETT
Threnodies in twilight.

and novels (Malloy, Murphy) are metaphors of modern man's spiritual bafflement. "Waiting for Godot" has become a tagline for frustration. Beckett's champions argue that his

threnodies in dusky twilight represent the existential metaphor of the human condition, that the thin but unwavering voices of his forforn characters speak the ultimate statement of affirmation, if only because the mereat attempt at comonly because the mereat attempt at comies believe that no literary bridge can be built on so shaky a foundation. Looking out across his bleak, windless landscapes, they see nothing but unhilism.

Stories and Texts for Nothing provides evidence for both camps. The three short stories and 13 shorter fragments are all of the typical "no" piece of his novels, featuring the nameless "I" character—or noncharacter. In one story, a decrepit figure, whose hat covers a pustule on top of his skull, is expelled from his boardinghouse and wanders until he comes to rest in a cab in a stable. In another story, a tortured soul gradually constructs his own coffin by hammering boards across the top of an abandoned rowboat.

In spite of the hints of movement in these stories and texts, all is really parameters, the second of the second o

Beckett's voices, now mocking, now doubting, always carry their own spe cial lyricism: "Where would I go, if I could go, who would I be, if I could be, what would I say, if I had a voice, who says this, saying it's me?" And perhaps to understand Beckett's sullen craft and art fully, it is best to recall that age during which all human voices almost automatically speak poetry-childhood. Then, too, the voice is a plaything, a comforter in the dark. In spite of his tottering old men, Beckett is more the toddler; he is the child at bedtime who says "No!" with all of his heart and then gently holds out his hand. And like the child, too, in his awful ambivalence, he is beyond-and beforejudgment, so close does he tread on that nether world between creation and destruction.

Straggler's Ordeal

THE EMPEROR'S LAST SOLDIERS by Itô Masashi. 191 pages. Coward-McCann. \$4.95.

For most Japanese, World War II ended in 1945. Not, however, for Sergeant Itō Masashi, a machine gunner in the Imperial Army. Separated from his unit during the American invasion of Guam in July 1944, Ito fled with two comrades into the jungle-and hid there until 1960, convinced throughout that a Japanese task force would soon arrive to drive the enemy away. This book is his account of his 16-year struggle in the jungle and his torment upon return. It is disjointed in places, and it suffers somewhat from a translator bent on changing Itô's rural Honshu argot into phony British slang. But nothing can destroy its authenticity as one of the toughest survival stories that any

Disguised Footprints. At first, Ito and his fellow stragglers at eraw bread-fruit and coconuts and lived in a cave. None of them was a woodsman, and none had gone through even a basic survival course in the Imperial Army, (Itô was the son of a well-to-do-farmer and had an eighth-grade education). Slowly they learned to adapt themselves to jungle life, and their habits change life, and their habits change life.

They figured out a way to make a cooking fire by rubbing a steel cord across a log and then pouring gunpowder on it. After months of experimenting, they discovered how to distill pure salt from sea water, then used the salt to preserve the meat of cows and wild pigs that they occasionally managed to kill. They kept an eye on the U.S. base -and on its garbage dump, which they sometimes raided for supplies. Using discarded tools and old tires, they fashioned round, oversized sandals that both protected their feet and ingeniously disguised their footprints. Deciding that a cave was too obvious a hiding place, they slept under rudimentary lean-tos in jungle thickets, constantly changing locations to avoid discovery by the one



MASASHI BESIDE MONUMENT Gradually, the instincts of an animal.

enemy who knew the jungles as well as they did: Guam's native Chamorro tribesmen, whom the Americans had assigned to clear the island of Japanese holdouts.

Tonque Clicks. Gradually, Itô says, he began to acquire the instincts of an animal. The slightest change in the jungle's normal sounds would send him scurrying from his shelter into the brush, and he and his companions worked out a code of tongue clicks to warn each other of approaching danger. As Itō soon found, no place was really safe. The Chamorros, always armed and forever prowling through the jungles in search of stragglers, discovered his hiding place three times. They killed one of his mates in 1948 and nicked Itō himself with a bullet in 1957. Finally, seven years ago, a Chamorro band caught his last companion climbing a coconut tree, and Ito decided he could go on no longer. Rather than face the jungle alone,

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over \$100 million.)

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he turned himself in at the U.S. garrison on the island.

Ilo's ordeals are still not over. In the U.S. military hospital in Guam, nothing could convince him that the war was over—or that the Americans were not somehow rigging a trap to kill him. Repatrated to his village in Japan, ment. Masashi found it impossible to a backe off the instincts of the hunted animal. Every sound in the night awakenshim in panic. "I understand well endanger." Ho writes, but my dender danger." Ho writes, but my dender danger. "Ho writes, but my dender danger." Ho writes, but my dender danger." Ho writes, but my dender danger. "Ho wites, but my dender danger." Ho wites, but my dender danger. "Ho wites, but my dender danger." Ho wites, but my dender danger. "Ho wites, but my dender danger." Ho wites, but my dender danger. "Ho wites, but my dender danger." Ho wites, but my dender danger dan

Sacherism

THE FIRST MASOCHIST by James Cleugh, 220 pages. Stein & Day. \$6.95.

History has been cruel to Leopold von Sacher-Masoch. In his day-the latter half of the 19th century—he was an enormously popular writer. Hardly anyone knows him today except as the sick mind who, like the Marquis de Sade, lent his name to the glossary of psychiatric terms. This first English-language biography by a journeyman translator and biographer (Pushkin, Brighter than a Thousand Suns) tries hard to deal coolly with its subject, but Sacher-Masoch was such a bumbler that the reader cannot take him seriously. The poor fellow was really a kind of romantic, who always hoped to find the worst in women and hardly ever did.

He was born in 1836 in Galleia, then part of Austria, the son of a police commissioner. His early books were histories, which critiss found competent of the company of the competent of the comp

Domestic Treaty. In real life, Sacher-Masoch lived out the imaginings of his books. The model for Wanda was one Fanny Pistor Bogdanoff, a strapping lady with whom he spent six tawdry months in Venice. With his first wife, an aspiring writer named Aurora Rümelin, whom he preferred to call "Wanda," he worked out a bizarre set of domestic arrangements. After they married, his job around the house would be to wait on her hand and foot. His royalty checks were earmarked for furs and fine whips. For her part, Wanda was expected to chastise him regularly, and in general she promised to dishonor, disobey and degrade him. To that effect, they signed a "treaty."

But the marriage went wrong. Biographer Cleugh does not succeed in explaining why, but it is fairly obvious



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SACHER-MASOCH & FANNY BOGDANOFF To dishonor, disobey and degrade.

that Frau Sacher-Masoch had no intention of keeping her vows. His entreaties notwithstanding, she refused at first to be unfaithful to him, even when he went so far as to place advertisements for cuckolders in the Vienna Tageblatt.

Anguished Divorce. She did try to make little compromises that might have held the marriage together. Occasionally she flew off the handle and slapped her husband around. During a literary quarrel with him, she gave him a good thrashing with one of the whips he conveniently left lying around the house. But it was not enough: by now, Sacher-Masoch wanted the recriminations and anguish of a divorce. After ten years of talking about it, he got it. Biographer Cleugh is noncommittal on the matter of the complaint; but it is safe to assume that Sacher-Masoch did not charge cruelty.

He married again, this time to a more accommodating woman. In his later years, he suffered fits of violent madness: at 59, he died of heart failure. In a somewhat facile analysis, the biographer suggests that Sacher-Masoch's depravity may have been caused by a dominant mother, a dominant nursemaid and a dominant aunt. This could explain why he was so upset when he heard that Dr. Krafft-Ebing had singled him out for inclusion in his Psychopathia Sexualis and coined the term masochism. After all, Masoch was his mother's family name, and he was concerned that her feelings would be hurt. He would have preferred that the condition be called "Sacherism."

City Hopping

A good travel guide must be more than merely informative. It should be readable before, during and after a trip and evocative enough to serve as a wish book. Three new guides pleasantly meet these conditions:

PARIS PLACES AND PLEASURES by Kate Simon. 327 pages. Putnam. \$5.95. Kate Simon has already written excellent books on New York and Mexico, and Paris is even better. The chapWhat is it that Fingerprints, Snowflakes and Banks have in common?

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And always, you have total flexibility for any data capture operation, for use with any are brief essays on Parisian institutions and habits, sights and sounds. On the Paris radio: "You might hear a physics lecture surrounded by splinters of electronic music, or a description of the circumcision rites of remote African tribes described by a dry, rustling voice like the crumbling of yellowed paper. On the city's famed markets in the fall: "Rows of hare-gray, attenuated Gothic sculptures-cling to the portals of butcher shops, flanked by pheasants whose brilliant tail feathers swing and whip in the breeze." A SWINGER'S GUIDE TO LONDON by Piri Halasz. 207 pages. Coward-McCann. \$3.95 London, more than Paris, is where the

ters on hotels, restaurants, neighborhoods, entertainment and landmarks are complete and reliable. The section on shopping moves up and down the streets, number by number. Even better than these conscientious compilations

action is these days, and this pocketsize volume concentrates on the action. It avoids taxing the mind or the arches with museums, historical monuments and other cultural shrines. Instead, there is selective advice on how to establish oneself as a temporary Londoner: what newspapers and magazines to buy, which names to drop, when to be at which pubs or discothèques, and how to attack in the ticket-buying, reservation-cadging, club-crashing wars. The author, a Time contributing editor who also wrote the April 15, 1966, cover story on swinging London, organizes her advice to help a hurried city hopper utilize all his time and energies among the mods and minis and their elders, who

have lately turned London into a new THE NEW YORK SPY edited by Alan Rinzler, 440 pages, David White, \$6.

kind of resort capital.

The 26 articles that make up this book are also aimed more at the swinger than the history hound, but they are chattier and more discursive. Written by hardened New York novelists and journalists, they cover the town with a cynical gallantry and inverse snobbery typical of the big-city provincial. This prevailing tone accounts for both the strengths and weaknesses of the book. It is authentic-mirroring the New Yorker's romance with artistic success and mechanical failure. Jewishness, the infallibility of cab drivers and elevator men, the superiority of Manhattan parks, ghettos and delicatessens. Tom Wolfe, a Yale Ph. D. in American Studies who has become a kind of Boswell of hip New York, contributes a scathing parody of a stranger's introduction to the city; a poet, George Dickerson, produces a remarkably prosaic, candid analvsis of New York women. Occasionally, local color shifts into caricature, and the book is too breezy and cranky to serve as a visitor's only guide. It is fine as a complement to Kate Simon's New York Places and Pleasures.



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